PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

No 54,890.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1909. **[PRICE: ONE ANNA.**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10940
29th "	DELHI	8069	...	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
12th "	INDIA	7911	...	...
19th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7858	...	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7900	...	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	...	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7858	...	...
21st "	PERSIA	7951	MOREA	11000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
A Trafford Hall	5521	...	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	Nov. 28	„ 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 7	„ 13
			1910
B City of Madras	4684	„ 26	Jan. 5
		1910	
C City of Manchester	5574	Jan. 17	Jan. 29
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	Apr. 21

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return	Single Return	Single Return
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	319 469	347 517
„ Port Said	416 677	332 512	390 572
„ Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	574 935	429 649	495 770
„ Liverpool	650 990	462 704	517 792
„ London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	489 *839	670 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
G. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5521	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
G. City of Calcutta	7612	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5521	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5617	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
*C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept „	10th Oct. „
*G City of Calcutta	7612	22nd „ „	15th „ „

*Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(„ Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
Karachi— „ Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and tatties; having pose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 899, Office of the Bombay Gazette.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Tons.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 29th Nov. 11 a. m.	...	P.D. & O.M.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 2nd Dec. 9 a. m.	...	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 3rd Dec. 6 a. m.	...	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday 29th Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about the 4th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
26th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X.	17th Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,685	Robellat	17th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May „
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X.	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Robellat	31st Dec. „

For further particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOSSUTH	5,423	A. Forest	1st Dec. 1909
BRESSENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th „ „
AFRICA	4,710	G. Ralcich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4,981	G. Gillhofer	16th „ „

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	B. Beinarz	6000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOSSUTH	5423	A. Forest	1st February.
BRESSENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4710	E. Sgherich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4982	G. Gillhofer	16th „
KOERNER	5423	A. Forest	1st April
BRESSENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4710	E Sgherich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4982	G. Gillhofer	16th „
KOERNER	5423	A. Forest	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E.F. FERDINAND	6041	E. Nitsche	24th January
PRUSSIA	5895	P. Giorgevich	24th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Beinarz	23rd March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tscharpschka	29th April
AUSTRIA	7389	B. Cabol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 677-8	„ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 480	„ 535 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767-8	„ 1029 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
Single Class to London	„ 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865	to 945 *

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ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Giogaum, Bombay.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.B.	Month.	Port.
"Harleaden"	2724	November	...Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3069	November	...Philadelphia

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

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PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

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of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

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BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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INSURANCES of every description effected.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	(Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Chaogehung	Lyons	Arthur
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Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

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Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	Rs. 8-8

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WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND

ANTIMALARIC RANA,

INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,

AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.

PREPARED

By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS, MUSLINS, ETC.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARCADIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. A Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR SALE.

ORLEANS CAR.

SEATED for five. Side entrance. 12-14-H. P., in perfect running condition, always driven by owner; Stepney wheel and Hood Frame.

Reasonable offer will be accepted.

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Applications with copies of testimonials and reports of previous training and the lowest salaries (including travelling allowances) expected, may be submitted to the Undersigned, on or before WEDNESDAY the 8th proximo.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

NO. 78.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), is published as required by section 69 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 3rd day of January 1910.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be sent, to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, by any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Inland Steam vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the Marine Department No. 125, dated the 15th December 1891, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from danger by explosion or fire:—

RULES.

Conditions on which dangerous goods may be carried on an inland steam-vessel.

1. Dangerous goods may be carried on board an inland steam-vessel on and subject to the following conditions.

(a) It shall be the duty of the master of every inland steam-vessel to keep a copy of sections 48 and 49 of the Act posted up in some prominent place therein.

(b) No person shall bring on board or remove from an inland steam-vessel any dangerous goods between sunset and sunrise;

provided that petroleum may be brought on board or removed from an inland steam-vessel between sunset and sunrise when electric light is exclusively used.

(c) Every person bringing on board any dangerous goods shall, if so required by the master or any officer of the vessel, deliver up the same to the master of the vessel for safe custody.

(d) No master of an inland steam-vessel shall allow any dangerous goods to be carried on board thereof except in a separate compartment provided for the storage thereof and rendered inaccessible during the voyage to the crew and passengers.

(e) No person shall kindle or use any fire and no master or officer of an inland steam-vessel shall permit any fire to be kindled or used on any flat or steam-vessel while any dangerous goods are being taken in or discharged.

(f) No master of an inland steam-vessel employed as a coasting vessel shall allow dangerous goods of the following descriptions to be carried on board thereof in excess of the quantities hereinbelow specified, that is to say:

(1) Explosives as defined in section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b) of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884. The quantities allowed in the case of a boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers by Rule 12 of the rules to regulate the Transport and Importation of Explosives published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 4555-4, dated the 31st May, 1907.

(2) Petroleum as defined in section 2, clause (a) of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899... 5,000 gallons.

(3) Sulphuric Acid... 500 gallons.

(g) As regards explosives and petroleum all the provisions of Rule 12 of the rules to regulate the Transport and Importation of Explosives aforesaid and of Rule 14 of Part III of the Rules for the Importation, Possession and Transport of Petroleum in the Bombay Presidency published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 2572, dated the 18th May 1909, shall apply respectively to explosives and petroleum carried on an inland steam-vessel employed as a coasting-vessel.

Protection of cargo from danger by fire.

2. Before an inland steam-vessel proceeds on a voyage it shall be the duty of the master and of every officer thereof to have its cargo, and the cargo of any flat which it is intended to tow, safely stowed away, hay or other inflammable material being properly covered with tarpaulins or other sufficient protection.

Provisions as to use of lights.

3. No person shall use a naked light of any description in the hold or on the cargo deck of any inland steam-vessel. No person shall so use a closed light, except under the direction and supervision of an officer of the vessel.

Provisions as to fires.

4. No person shall make or use any fire on board an inland steam-vessel, and no master or officer of any such vessel shall permit the making or use of fire thereon, except in galleys or in regularly constructed fire-places.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires.

5. (1) The owner of every inland steam-vessel shall provide and the master shall keep in efficient condition on board thereof the following apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires:

(a) Hose sufficient to reach from the engines of the vessel to her stern and taffrail.

(b) Fire-buckets in the proportion of not less than one for each of the crew.

(2) No master of an inland steam-vessel shall proceed on a voyage, unless the apparatus required by this rule is on board in efficient working order and in a position available for immediate use.

Officer to have charge of fire-engines.

6. The master of every inland steam-vessel shall place an officer in charge of the fire-engines thereof. Such officer shall see that the fire-engines are always ready for immediate use.

Assignment of duties in case of fire.

7. It shall be the duty of the master of every inland steam-vessel to assign to each of the officers and crew a station to take up in case of fire and the duties each is in such contingency to perform.

Punishment for breach of these rules.

8. Any person committing a breach of any the foregoing rules shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

9. The provisions of Rule 1 regarding the delivery of dangerous goods to the Master of a vessel for safe custody and the carriage of dangerous goods in a suitably constructed storage compartment shall not apply in the case of explosives carried in the form of samples and in charge of an Inspector of Explosives.

By order of His Excellency the
Honourable the Governor in Council,
L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CURSETJEE DADY, DADY of Bombay, Parsee, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or block of buildings or chawls with shops standing thereon, situate at Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1010 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. 13597, Old Survey No. 375, and New Survey No. A1-3424, and bounded on the East by the land demised to Mahadoo Satia, on the West by the land demised to Amrutrao Babaji and afterwards in the possession of Adamali Hyderali, on the North by the said Arthur Road and on the South by the property of Haroon Mahomed which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7304, and Street No. 161, and were formerly in the occupation or possession of Robert Baumbach and Leslie Crawford and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 25th day of November, 1909.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1909-1910.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 11th December, 1909, and about 15 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the Season.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

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FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 5	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady ...	... „ 2	Lady	... Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

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Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

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No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

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The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.
N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th November, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DEVBAI, widow of HEMRAJ RATANSI, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

KARSONDAS KHERAJ, grandson of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Lohana Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
The 10th day of November, 1909.
KARSONDAS KHERAJ,
Petitioner in person.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a MASONRY DAM and other works in connection with a scheme for the supply of water to their Kalyan Station yard.

Tenders to be submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge, Bombay Works Division, G. I. P. Railway, before noon on MONDAY, December the 13th, 1909.

The specification, Plans and full particulars can be seen at the Works Division Offices, G. I. P. Railway, Matunga, on any day except Sundays between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time).

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

LOUIS BRAZ MIRANDA, late a Clerk, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.
JOHN GEORGE VINT, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri, European.
REGINALD SELOUS, late Captain, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Quetta, European.
DAYABHAI FAKIRBHAI and BAI GULAB, his widow, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
SUB-CONDR. ERNEST JOHN GOUGH, late of the Ordnance Department, Quetta, European.
AVDI NARAYEN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
Mrs. MARIA ADELAIDE VIEGAS, late of Poona, Christian Inhabitant, a widow.
KASTURCHAND ANUPCHAND, late of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant.
ORUMBAI SAKIRBAI, late of Bombay, a Russian pilgrim.
AINALA MALAYA RAMAYA, late of Bombay, Phoolmali, Kamati Hindu, a shopkeeper.
GEORGE F. STEUART, late Manager, The Rob Schaellibaum Company, Bombay, European.
RANGEMBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ESSOOFALLY RAJBHAI, late of Bombay, Borah Merchant.
LUKHMIDAS DAMODAR, late of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant.
A. P. PATTON, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla.
JAMES MORTON MASON, late of Poona, European, a Bookmaker.
GEORGE SELBY DRAYTON, late in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Bombay.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore „ „ Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland „ „ Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
„ „ „ Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
„ „ Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
„ „ Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	...	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CHINKIANG	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YUNGLO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNADAYAN HINDUMA

Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDearmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1,865 tons, Captain H Ulrich, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 16 cabin and 270 deck passengers.

THE steamer St Bride 2,514 tons, Captain R Nicoll, arrived in harbour on Friday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 4 deck passengers.

THE steamer Siam, 2,953 tons, Captain S A Xigga, arrived in harbour on Friday from Venice, with ballast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers, During the voyage she experienced light N E monsoon and fine occasional passing showers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 3,552 tons, Captain L Y Archdeacon, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 78 deck passengers.

THE steamer Germanic, 2,171 tons Captain A Barron, will sail to-day for Hull and Garston, with a general cargo.

THE ship Brilliant, 3,659 tons, Captain C Morrison, arrived in harbour on Friday from New York, August 3, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	St. Bride s	Nicoll	Mauritius, Nov 6
	Siam s	Xigga	Venice, Nov 5
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden, Nov 21
	Wardha s	Archdeacon...	Calcutta, Nov 1
	Brilliant (ship) ...	Morrison	New York, Aug. 3

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday :—
Steamer Kanzler, Ulrich, for Zanzibar etc.
" Germanic, Barron, for Hull etc.

The following vessels began to load on Friday—
Steamer Nonsuch, for Liverpool etc.
" Siam, for Trieste etc.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
18	Clan Menzies	Liverpool.
22	Tara	Negapatam
23	Palamcotta	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri from Hongkong left Penang on the night of the 25th inst, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th December.

The P and O steamer "Davanha" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Monday next.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Massilia s—150 cwts wheat flour, 325 cwts wheat, G Ramjee ; 47 bales wool, A H Mowjee and Co ; 70 bales wool, J Karra.
City of York s—4,553 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Persia s—91 cwts sandalwood chips, Sorabjee Nowrojee and Co ; 21 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 1,160 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 20 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons ; 28 bales hides etc. H A Oomer.
Nonsuch s—100 bales hemp K Visram and Co.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
Ellerslie s—2,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR GOTHENBURG.
Aleppo s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Massilia s—137 casks skins Enric N Stein.
Haig Hall s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.
Massilia s—8 bales silk waste, H Nowroji.

FOR HULL.
Moorfield s—42,855 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
King Howell s—300 cwts myrabollams, and 4,008 cwts cottonseed, Ebjee Oomersey.
Aleppo s—73 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Birkhall s—121 bales cotton, and 6,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Chyebassa s—380 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
King Howell s—3,302 cwts linseed, K Nizon and Co.

FOR BOSTON,
Aleppo s—50 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
City of York s—37 cwts maize, J Fachiri.
Siam s—2,000 cwts crushed bones, A Kanji ; 180 cwts crushed bones, S Bhimji ; 7,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Lydford s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 830 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann ; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.
Ellerslie s—110 bales cotton-dy N Peerbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co ; 1000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.
Pagenturm s—2 pots rosa oil, M A Patheria.

FOR LEITH.
Meridian s—90,655 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Transgies s—660 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 200 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co. ; 1,060 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,200 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts teelseed and 1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Koerber s—239 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co.
Moravia s—241 bales cotton, Ralli Bros and 1,498 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FUME.
Koerber s—3 cases brassware, S H Dastur

FOR VENICE.
Moravia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Koerber s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Delhi s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 250 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—288 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.
Ceylon Maru s—6 cwts ivory, K N Meanee and Co; 175 cwts raisins, T Canji.
Delhi s—700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Ceylon Maru s—120 bales cotton, The M B K aisha; 47 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 468 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Glendhu s—1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,100 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co ; 750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru s—250 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.
Ceylon Maru s—170 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT, NOV. 28.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns.—51, 49, 322.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
Canticles—Harwood in A. Flat.
Anthem—"Hail Gladsome light." Sullivan.
Hymns.—48, 51, 203.
Collections for Cathedral Improvement Scheme.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m., on Wednesdays at 6 p. m.—Choral Service. "Intercession for Missions."
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral—Eucharist.
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong.
Preacher—Rev. Father Page.
Alms for S. P. G.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—48, 51, 324.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—48, 206, 47, 51, 54.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—45, 311, 217.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—46, 50.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—49, 203, 403.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, St. Andrews Day. Tuesday.
6 p.m.—Friday, Communicants Guild.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—89, 371.
Psalm.—95 96.
Anthem—106.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. S. Crichton.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—98.
Hymns.—107, 108, 354.
Preacher—Rev. J. D. Gordon.
Collection for Additional Clergy Society.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services held in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preacher Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison.

REV. DR. MORRISON.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison, the well-known and world-wide Evangelist, will preach at both morning and evening services (8-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.) to-morrow in the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder. The reverend doctor will also speak in Bowen Church every night next week at 9 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a m.—Holy Eucharist.
5-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. E. Hall.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 27th November.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and practice this Saturday afternoon the 27th instant.
Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-8 p. m.
2 The Squadron will Parade at Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next, the 29th instant at 7-30 a. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DONOVAN—Nov. 4, at Rosebank Terrace, Helensburgh, N.B., the wife of Engineer-Lieut. W. A. Donovan, R. N., His Majesty's ship "Mosquito," of a son.
HOOK—Nov. 4, at Plympton, South Devon, the wife of Lieut. A. E. M. Hook, of a daughter.
OTWAY-RUTHVEN—Nov. 7, at 63 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, the wife of Capt. Robert Otway-Ruthven, of a daughter.
ZIEGLER—Nov. 4, at Grosvenor House, Rochampton, S.W., the wife of Capt. Charles Ziegler, R. A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARROL—WHALE—Nov. 6, at St. John's Church, Blackheath, Francis Radcliffe Carrol, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. Cantab., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), to Dorothy Lawson, daughter of Mr. George Whale.
HOPE-WALLACE—ADDINGTON—Nov. 3, at St. Mary's Church, Up Ottery, James Hope-Wallace, so Uranh, daughter of the Hon. Gerald Addington.
LUARD—SOLLY—Nov. 2, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Major Charles Carnac Luard, 68th Durham Light Inf., to Catherine Isabel Hammond, daughter of the late Henry Reynolds Solly.
LLEWELLYN—CARWITHEN—Nov. 3, at Ashprington Parish Church, Devon, William Herbert Clydwyn Llewellyn, 24th Regt., to Dorothy Louisa, daughter of Col. G. Carwithen.
OLIPHANT—WILLOUGHBY—Nov. 3, at All Saints' Church, Brompton, Scarborough, Commander Laurence R. Oliphant, R.N., to Adelaide Daphne Hermione Willoughby, daughter of the Hon. Ernest Willoughby.
PEARSE—MICHAEL—Nov. 6, at the Parish Church, Beccles, William Reginald Pearse, to Winifred Ward, daughter of Lieut. Col. H. J. Michael, Royal Army Medical Corps (retired).

DEATHS.

BROUGH—Nov. 8, at Percy Villa, South Lambeth, Lionel Brough, aged 73.
COHEN—Nov. 8, at 30 Hyde Park Gardens, W., Sir Benjamin Louis Cohen, Bart., aged 64.
DALLINGER—Nov. 7, at Ingleside, Lee, Kent, Rev. W. B. Dallinger, F.R.S., aged 69.
FARRANT—Nov. 2, at Rookhurst, West Hoathly, Sussex, Fanny, widow of Sir Richard Farrant.
LUKIN—Nov. 8, at 35 Moore Street, Cadogan Square, Col. Frederick Windham Lukin, late Queen's Bays, aged 76.
VEITCH—Nov. 3, at Teignmouth, Admiral James Richard Veitch, aged 82.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

O'BRIEN—November 21, at Dehra Ghazi Khan, the wife of Major A. J. O'Brien C.I.E., of a son.
TEVENDALE—November 23, at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Alexander Haig Tevendale, Engine Driver, Royapuram, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLONEY—Nov. 23, at Bangalore, of pneumonia, Doris Clare (Bobs), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Cloney, aged 11 years.
SLAYTER—Nov. 22, at Wellington, Jean, infant daughter of Major E. W. Slayter, R.A.M.C.

H. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 547.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the election of a Member of the New Legislative Council, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Annual distribution of prizes at Antonio de Souza Scool, Mazagon, 6 p.m.
The Pathare Prabhu Exhibition of Art and Industry, in the Chanda Ramjee Hindu Girls' High School at Kandewadi, 4 p.m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, at 6 p.m.

Maxim : "Fortune sometimes favours those whom she afterwards destroys."

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 29th instant at 11-30 o'clock.

FIRE IN A HUT.—On Thursday, about noon, a fire broke out in a jowlee hut belonging to one Waghjee Valla, situated at Love Lane, Byculla. Before any assistance could be rendered the hut was totally destroyed, the damage being Rs. 20.

Y. M. M. A.—The twenty-seventh weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.), at the Anjuman-i-Islam School, New Nagpada, when members will discourse on the subject "Hindustani as the 'Lingua Franca' of the Mahomedans" in Urdu.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION DANCE.—The second Anniversary Dance of the Bombay Centre of the Indian Telegraph Association was held last night at the Town Hall. A large number of ladies and gentlemen participated in the dance. The function proved a very successful one and dancing was kept up till late hours in the night.

ANNIVERSARY OF BANAJI'S FIRE TEMPLE.—To-morrow, Sunday, being the 65th Anniversary of the Cowasji Byramji Banaji Atash-Behram, there will be a "Jasan" ceremony at 10-30 a.m. at which the Trustees of the Fire-Temple cordially invite the Zoroastrian community to be present.

PEARL TRAFFIC IN PARIS.—The last French mail steamer carried to Paris from Bombay Mr. Bhelabhoy Mohanlal Hemchand, a Jain merchant, whose object is to develop the pearl trade in Paris. He has taken several pearl-borers with him. There are already six Jain Jewellers' firms in Europe ; and Mr. Bholabhoy's will be the seventh.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. today, Saturday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New General Post Office at 5-30 p. m. the same day.

THE NATIVE MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATIVE.—At a meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bureau held last evening, ten members of the Chambers were selected to form an electorate with the ten members to be similarly selected by the Native Piece-Goods Association to elect a representative for the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BANDRA CONVENT SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—By a printer's error we were made to say in our yesterday's issue that the "Roman Heroine," a drama which was very well played on Thursday evening by the pupils of the Bandra Convent School, was "received by the audience with convulsions of laughter.' The remark of course did not refer to the drama, but to a very amusing farce, which was played at the close of the entertainment.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ENLARGED SUPREME COUNCIL.—The Central Provinces have been accorded the right to send two representatives to the enlarged Supreme Legislative Council. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, barrister-at-law, Dr. Gower, and Mr. H. M. Lalak have come forward as candidates for election by the Municipal and Sillah Councils. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhai Registrar, has already been a member of the Supreme Council as a representative of the Central Provinces.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AT BULSAR.—A special meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bulsar was held on Wednesday, writes a correspondent, for the election of delegates, who are to return members to the enlarged Legislative Council of this Presidency. Mr. Cowasji Dhunjibhoy Dhunbhoora was called to the chair. The result of the ballot was that Mr. Chagonlal Motiram, B. A., LL. B., and and Mr. Jehangirshah Desabhoy were duly elected delegates.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band, 1st Gloster Regiment, at the Victoria Gardens to-day :—

March	Territorial ..... Blankenberg
Overture	I Martiri... ..... Donizetti
Song	Russian Gipsy Song... Kosleck
Selection	The Toreador..... Caryll
Valse	Leniats Klange..... Labitzky
Selection	The Cherry Girl ..... Caryll
O. P.	Tyrolienne ..... Faust
Galop	Post Horn ..... Konig

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Malfiggiani :—

March	Mussorie ..... Hoyle
Overture	Mirella ..... Gonnod
Valse	Elfantanz ..... Lehar
Selection	The Girl from Kays... Caryll
Serenade	Sisilietta ..... Blon
Two Step	Laughing Water ..... Hager

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	The New Colonial..... R B Hall
Serenade Op. 1.8...	Andalusische ..... Eilenberg
Selection	Tannhauser..... Wagner
Valse Intermezzo ...	Rouge et Noir..... Lotter
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg Caryll
A Op, 101 No. 7.....	Humoreske..... A Dvorak
B Souvenir de Hopsal...	Chant Sans Paroles Tschaikowsky
Characteristic Piece...	The Coon's Patrol... Lotter

THE GUJERAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT COMPANY.—The inauguration ceremony of the Gujerat Automobile Company, Limited, was performed on Thursday before a large gathering held in Apollo Street, In the absence of the chairman-elect, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parikh, Mr. Runcholdbhai Udayram Dave, late Dewan of Cutch, was called to the chair, in giving a brief history of the scheme, the chairman quoted largely from eminent engineering opinion from Europe and America to show that India was perhaps the fittest country for such automobile traction schemes, owing to the inability of her people to raise large capital required in establishing railways. He pointed to the three tractions of the kind working in India at present as practical instances to prove the comparative cheapness and success of these tractions over the railways for similar distances. After thanking the chairman and partaking of pan-supari, the gathering dispersed.

A NAVAL AND MILITARY CO-OPERATIVE HOTEL.—"First-rate and fore-ordained to success" is the general verdict on the new Naval and Military Co-operative Hotel Company scheme which is floating itself so well in London that those who would take part in its launching must needs look alive or lose their opportunity. The prodigious financial success of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores is well known to most people, and it is on similar lines that the new scheme will be run. The Directors are principally Service people, and the clients will be mainly the latter and their families. We say "mainly," advisedly, for it is the intention of the Company to allow a certain amount of elasticity in this respect as being for many reasons desirable. Civil servants will be especially welcome; indeed, it is for the Empire-builder and his assistants that the new Hotel will prove a special boon when they return from the frontiers of Greater Britian. It is hoped that this Naval and Military Hotel will become the natural headquarters of all officials visiting London, and form yet another means of unification.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum, during the months of August, September and October ; Mr. Hormusji B. Bharucha on behalf of Lodge Cyrus No. 1359 E. E. Rs. 100. The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, Rs. 15, Rao Bahadur Nagardas N. Nanavatti Rs. 10, Dr. Bomanji Palanji Dadachanji, in memory of his late son Ardeshir Rs. 10, Mr. K. K. Sonawalla Rs. 5, Poor Friends Rs. 2, Sheth Khimji Assur 226 shirts and 142 chaddars, Mr. G. S. Manker cocoanut oil and an image of Ganpati, Mr. Gopaldas Liladhar rice, Dal, Sugar and Ghee, Mr. Ratansi Monsi powah, baked gram and sugar, Goghari Mohla Messrs. Jotha Hira and Mulji Sajoo Kurmura and baked gram, Gulalwadi Bazar Kurmura, baked gram and powah, Messrs. Marrooti Karson and Co., sweets and baked gram, Messrs. Hirji Khetsi Company Bhat Bazar and Keshavji Manockchand sweets and ganthias, Mr. Raghoonandan Dolaprasad puries Kamatipur Bazar, Punch of Parsi Dadabhai's chawl, powah and sugar, Danawala Koli Bazar, sweets powah, and sugar, Mr. Mansi Ganpat, powah, Mr. Lakhsi Tejsi Fort, Bazar, sweets and Kurmura and sweets from the following :—Messrs. Shivling Vasan, Umarkhadi Punch Kalisnji Pragji. Kamatipura Punch 12th Lane, Napoo Karamsi Bhat Bazar, Byculla Mahar Pada Bazar, Versi Norsi Bhendi Bazar, Amarsi Raibi, Bhat bazar, Shavji Dewji Bhat Bazar, Gela Jiwaraj, Tokersi Mulji Teja Kaya, V. M. More, Danawalla Punch of Madanpura, Champu Mulji, Danawalla Punch of Bhuleshwar, Korsi Ladha, Viji Dahya, Chamsi Pabs, T. W. Pillay, Danawalla Old Nagpada Bazar, Vana Nyalchandji, Lalwadi Bazar, Lohar Chali and Parsi Mohola Bazar, and Napoo Karamsi.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

WE publish elsewhere in our advertisement column, the programme of a concert organised by Signor Scrinzi with the laudable object of starting a fund for the provision of a new organ for the church of St. Anne, Mazagon. The programme is well got up and the concert is bound to be successful in every respect, H. E. the Governor's band will be in attendance and the following will take part in the programme :—Miss Hettie Muret, Mr. A. Rhenius, Mr. George F. Hill, Mr. A. Schmuck, Signor Scrinzi and the St. Anne's choir.

The concert will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 29th instant. under the patronage of the Archbishop of Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

ON Thursday the management of this excellent show gave about 100 children of the St. Mary's Mazagon College, with the Fathers in charge, an opportunity of witnessing the interesting and instructive programme, which has been attracting such crowds during the week, and during the coming week they will extend their generosity by giving a Benefit Night for the Indo-British Institution, under the patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and H. E. Sir George Clarke. The claims of this Institution are sufficiently known in this City to ensure crowded houses at every Session on the day, due intimation of which will be given, and the Excelsior Cinematograph Co. will merit the grateful thanks of many helpless orphans. The management has also sought to obtain another convenience for the many visitors at their Pavilion by the courtsey of the Tramway authorities, the cars will probably stop opposite the Pavilion from this evening and those who use them will thus be saved the dusty and somewhat dangerous walk from the present halting place of the cars to the Pavilion. The programme for this evening and during the coming week has been most carefully chosen and will doubtless prove as attractive as those already presented. It includes four comic films, illustrative of the trials of a Bill Poster, the experiences of urchins in a Sack Race, Theodore's Grand Concert, which teems with side-splitting scenes, and funny situations in an "At Home" which will produce the utmost merriment. In addition to these the spectators will be treated to a charming view of the famous port of Colombo and its environs, in which will also be exhibited its modern and primitive attractions. An instructive and interesting film, illustrating the modern methods of taming animals and a Dramatic film, entitled "A Bank Note"—a most pathetic story of every day life in Paris, as acted by some of the finest artistes of that City, will also be flashed on the screen, the whole going to make up a very interesting and amusing programme, which it may be safely prophesied will be enjoyed by all.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON presided yesterday at a sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

FORGING RECEIPTS.

Chaturbhuj Kurji was charged with the forgery of three receipts for Rs. 116, 198 and 45 respectively and with using as genuine forged receipts.

Mr. Velinker, Barrister-at-Law, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused was in the employ of the Bombay Cotton Dealers' Association. In 1885 it was resolved to levy a contribution for charitable purposes on dealers of cotton. Annually forms were sent out to dealers asking them to fill in the number of bales and weight. Receipts were then made out and accused was entrusted with the collection of the money mentioned in the receipts. The charge against the accused was that he forged three receipts, received the money on the sams from three persons and misappropriated the money to his own use. The jury returned a verdict of guilty ; and the accused was sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.

One Hariram Velji was charged with housebreaking and theft and with abetment of the offence. Mr. Faiez B. Tyebji appeared for the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that the accused and another person entered the house of one Ratanji Premji by breaking open the door. They ransacked several cases. A girl living in a house opposite saw the accused and raised a cry, and the accused was arrested.

The jury, by a majority, found the accused guilty of abtement.

His Lordship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Dayashanker Velji, the other accused, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of house-breaking and theft, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDER.

Mahadev Mathura, a Hindu was charged, before a common, with the theft of a dhotar, the property of one Ram Valabh on the 17th instant. Mr. Pradhan appeared for the prosecution.

The jury by a majority of 8 to 1 returned a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship acquitted and discharged the accused, and adjourned the Sessions till Monday next at 11-30 a. m.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Yesterday, Mr. J. H. Downing, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, charged J. MacLaughlin, a seaman with assaulting and insulting him.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who was staying as a distressed seaman at the Sailors' Home last month assaulted on the evening of the 24th October an engineer and some other persons also staying there. The complainant, therefore, asked the accused to leave the Home, when, the complainant alleged, accused abused him and made an attempt to butt him on the face with his head. He was prevented from doing so and after that the accused tore the complainant's clothes and gave him a blow on the chest, the accused was subsequently ejected from the Home.

The accused's defence was that he was under the influence of liquor at the time and did not know what he was doing.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10 for insult and sentenced him to undergo three days' rigorous imprisonment for assault.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Janu Anants, a Hindu, was charged by Mr. N. S. Master and Mr. B. Nasikwalla of the Excise Department with selling and with being in possession, at 34 grains of cocaine in contravention of the Abkari Act.

The accused was arrested at Khetwadi. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment on the first charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 on the second charge.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Inspector Lewis charged Ramabai Kondis, a Hindu woman, with being in possession of 1,600 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. Khote, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from evidence that in consequence of certain information received, Mr. P. G. Hogan, of the Excise Department, accompanied by Mr. Hurst, proceeded to Kumbharwada 5th Lane on Thursday night, and on searching the accused's place found the cocaine. The accused pleaded guilty. It was urged for the defence that the packet did not belong to her but had been given to her by a lad. The latter, however, denied this. She was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Shivram Parasdin, a porter, in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of a piece of cloth. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was caught in the act of pulling out the cloth from a parcel on the Colaba Station. The accused pleaded guilty. As this was his first offence he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 45, or, in default, to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ROBBING AN ACTRESS.

Yesterday, Mahomed Husein and Abdul Kadar, domestic servants in the employ of Khatoon Juda, a Jewess, were charged with the theft of ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 811, the property of their mistress.

The complainant, who is an actress in the Victoria Theatre, was absent from her room to attend the rehearsal on Tuesday morning, when the servants took advantage of her absence and absconded with the property. They were seen on the Dadar Railway Station by a friend of the complainant and following up the clue the Police arrested them on the Palej Station and about Rs. 526 worth of property was found on them. They pleaded guilty and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNDER the auspices of the Madras Muslim League a public meeting of Musalmans will be held on Sunday to express to Government their gratification for the consideration their representations have received in respect of the Reforms and the reconstitution of the Legislative Council as well as the appointment of Mr. Amir Ali. The Prince of Arcot will preside.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

723-09	Crawford B and Co, Noorbanoobai and another vs Abdool Russul Kanji Parpia, Wadia G and Co.
342-09	S B Mehta S Clerk and Co a firm vs Premchand Nanchand Sarasvalla Ardeshir H D and Co.
649-07	Bicknell M and R Maneckji C Petit vs G Sakoor and another Jehangir and S.
42-07.	In person Sittabai widow and another Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R
276-09	Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Oomer Haji Adam and others Little and Co Matubhoy J and M.
475-09	Captain and V Mistry Keshaw Monji vs J Phillip Azaved Smitham B & Co.
514-09	Payne & Co S M Oomer Dosal a firm vs Sha Devji Hansraj a firm Jamshedji R & D.
484-09	Bhai Sanker K and G Poonumchand Toorsiram vs Mahomedbhoy Essufbhoy and another. Payne and Co
455-09	Captain and V Naran Magan vs Hargoman Maganlal Mulla and M.
478-09	Payne and Co Aga Goolam Hoosein Lari vs Aga Faruksha bin Aga Akbarsha Pestonji R and D.
487-09	M B Chotia Bai Aishabai widow and others vs Haji Esmail Haji Nillha and another Mulla and M.
376-09	Thakerdas and Co Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Versey Raghowji and others Madhowji K and C Ardesnir H D and Co.
3-09	Tyabji D and Co, Purusram Ramgopal and others vs Jaidayal Dalsukhrai and others, Malvi H M and R.
253-09	Bicknell M and R Worman and Co vs Kumar Shri Ram Khachar Dikshit D and S.
609-08	Jehangir M and S L Ramchand the firm vs A M Dada Miaya and others S B Mehta.
257-09	Pestonji R K and Co Bruel and Co a firm vs Haji Sidick Haji Hoosein Thakerdas & Co.
425-07.	Smitham B and Co. S Soloman Lawrence vs Mahomed Hoosein Ardeshir H D & Co.
725-04	Nanu H and Co Ganpatram Atmaram vs G Jairam Joshi and others S A Tyabji Raghavsya B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

446-

POLSON'S LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.)

CAPITAL: Rs. 1,00,000

Divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 15 within one month of allotment, and balance to be called by two instalments (of Rs. 10 and 15 respectively) hereafter.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

RUTTONSHAW E. KOHIYAR, Esq., B. A., LL. B, (*Chairman*),
RANCHODDAS NARANDAS, Esq., M. A., LL. B. (Solicitor),
PEROZESHAW HORMUSJI MEHTA, Esq., (Globe Mills Ld.),
PESTONJI EDULJEE DALAL, Esq., (*Ex-officio*).

BANKERS :

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LD.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS.

AGENTS :

Messrs. PESTONJI & Co.

GENERAL MANAGER :

A. THEYAGARAJ NARAYAN, Esq.

AUDITORS :

Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & Co., (Incorporated Accountants).

REGISTERED HEAD OFFICE & WORKS :

109, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AND SOLE AGENTS AT :

KARACHI, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD, TANJORE, RANGOON AND PENANG.

Prospectus.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern and continuing and extending the well-known business of COFFEE and TEA SPECIALISTS till recently carried on under the name and style of Messrs. POLSON & Co., situated in 109, Hornby Road, Fort, in the City of Bombay. It has been duly registered under the Indian Companies Act as a Company Limited, by Shares.

The business was originally commenced in the year 1902 under the style of Messrs. POLSON & Co., and has from a small beginning steadily and systematically increased its operations all over India.

The whole of the property and assets of the firm including Goodwill, Plant, Machinery, Furniture, Fittings, Stock in Trade and Labels, etc., of the Firm of Messrs. POLSON & Co., has been purchased from the vendor for a consideration of Rs. 32,000, Rs. 22,000 being payable by the allotment of 440 fully paid up Shares of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 10,000 in cash.

The Company enjoys a large and expanding sale of its special proprietory brands of Teas, Coffees and Flour throughout India, Burma and Penang and has a bright and prosperous future due to the high standard of quality and the popularity of its products.

Extract from "*The STATESMAN*," *CALCUTTA*, dated 13th December, 1908 :—

"The works in which Polson's Coffee is manufactured are now fitted with the latest Electric Power Machinery and appliances for Roasting Coffee by gas and cooling it by patent coolers. The Coffee, after being cooled, is immediately ground in Mills worked by Electricity and is blended and packed in air-tight Tins, thus retaining the delicate aroma so essential in a good cup of Coffee. The whole operation is done under one roof in scrupulously clean surroundings, superintended by a roaster and blender who has had over a quarter of a century's experience. Polson's Coffee is not imported, but is freshly roasted, ground and blended daily in Bombay. It can be obtained in Calcutta from Mr. J. F. Madan, 5 Dharamtolah Street."

PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS

Is the favourite phrase in all the Company's advertisements. The participating of a portion of our profits with the consuming public is the keynote of our "Presents" giving system and has created a strong and steady demand for our brands of Teas and Coffees in the market.

The name "POLSON'S" has therefore become a household word amongst the Coffee and Tea drinking public of this country.

The organisers think that they have supplied a long felt want in floating an Indian Joint Stock Company for supplying Tea and Coffee in tins, packets and chests of convenient sizes, as recent returns show that Tea and Coffee drinking amongst the people of this country is largely on the increase, a result due in some measure to the commercial enterprise of Messrs. Polson & Co.

The management of the Company is entirely in the hands of expert Indians and is therefore very economical in its working expenses.

Mr. Pestonji Edulji Dalal, the vendor and the proprietor of the late firm, who has large experience of the business, has consented to be the Agent of the Company.

The services of Mr. A. T. Narayan who has long been connected with the firm and who has taken a leading part in its management, have been engaged for a period of 5 years to manage the business of the Company.

The business has been taken over by the Company as a going concern as from the 1st September 1909, the date of the last stock taking subject to the liabilities mentioned below and the Company will have the benefit of the profits realised from that date

The property to be transferred to the Company comprises in addition to the goodwill of the business the following items constituting the whole of the assets of the business on the above-mentioned date :—

Machinery, Farniture and Fixtures...	Rs.	10,000	0 0
Stock in Trade	Rs.	13,000	0 0
Book debts (guaranteed by the vendor as worth)	Rs.	16,000	0 0
Goodwill	Rs.	12,000	0 0
	Rs.	51,000	0 0
Less Liabilities.	Rs.	19,000	0 0
	Rs.	32,000	0 0

The accounts of the firm have been examined by Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Incorporated Accountants, and the following is their certificate :—

"We have examined the accounts of Messrs. POLSON and Co., Bombay, from the 6th November 1907, to 31st August 1909, and we have ascertained that the

Gross Profits earned by the firm during the year ending 25th Oct. 1908 amounted to	Rs.	31,536 5 6
and Gross Profits earned during the ten months ending the 31st Aug. 1909 amounted to	Rs.	40,562 1 8
The Net Profit earned by the Proprietor of the firm after deducting all charges amounted during this period to	Rs. and	7,743-3-9 „ 14,177-2-4

We find that the firm earned a gross manufacturing profit of 35 per cent. on the sales during the 1st twelve months and 40 per cent. on the sales during the second ten months referred to above.

Yours faithfully,
K. S. AIYAR & Co.,
Incorporated Accountants."

NOTE.—It will be observed from the certificate of the Incorporated Accountants that with a small capital the firm actually earned Rs. 14,000 *during the last* 10 *months which gives a nett profit of Rs.* 16,800 *per annum.*

With a large capital and consequently increased sales there seems no reason why the annual profits of the Company should not total up to a much larger figure.

Even without allowing for the expansion of the business and larger turn over which may justly be anticipated from a larger capital, a nett profit of Rs. 16,800 *will enable the Company to pay a dividend of* 12 *per cent. on Rs.* 1,00,000... *Rs.* 12,000
leaving a handsome surplus for the reserve fund of ... ... ,, 4,800

Taking the actual earnings of the past as they are, they are sufficient to justify the realization of the hope to pay a dividend of at least 12 *per cent. on the Capital of the Company.*

The agreement for sale of the business is dated 1st October 1909 and is made between the said Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Dalal of the one part and the Company of the other part. The Company have also entered into an agreement dated the 1st day of October 1909 with the said Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Dalal for his appointment as Agent of the Company upon the terms contained therein.

The certificate of the Accountants and balance sheets and the registered copies of the agreements entered into with the Company by the vendor can be inspected at the office of the Company at any time during office hours.

About 700 shares have been already taken up.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amounts remaining due on the shares allotted.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company, 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and every person applying for a share or shares in the Company or to whom any share or shares in the Company shall be allotted will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have had full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at the Registered office of the Company, 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Bankers, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form which may be sent together with the amount payable on application to the Office of the Company or the Indian Specie Bank Ld., the Bankers of the Company.

For POLSON'S LTD.,
PESTONJI & Co.,
Agents.

Fort, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE DIRECTORS, POLSON'S LTD.,
109, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

I hereby beg to apply for ..... shares of Rs. 50 each of POLSON'S LD., upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 15th day of November, 1909, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and I authorise you to have my name registered as the holder of the shares that may be allotted and I agree to pay the amounts that may become payable in respect thereof.

Yours faithfully,

Herewith Rs.....being deposit of Rs. 10 per share.

Name in full.....

Occupation or Profession.....

Address .....

Signature.....

Dated.....1909.

When applying for Shares please mention *Bombay Gazette.*

Copies of this Prospectus and Application for Shares will be sent free on application.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The full details of the new Councils have been published and we take the first opportunity of joining our voice to those who gratefully notice that in the process of consideration the scheme has become more complete and gives more than was originally promised. Lord Minto frankly acknowledges that he does not expect to find the new Act perfect, and adds that he will be prepared to make such alterations as time and experience show to be necessary. More than this could not possibly be expected and it is certainly more than is ever given in other cases for a legislative amendment, even where it has long been known to be needed is always a most difficult and cumbersome thing to obtain. This new Act, however, is on a different footing, for on it depends the whole of the progress which is to be made in the art of popular Government in India and any niggardly spirit in rectifying such things as clog the smooth working of the wheels would be a mistake of the worst description. There is one other point mentioned in the resolution issued with the details of the Act. A difficulty arose during the time of consideration of the qualifications for votes and candidature as to what should be done to ensure that all persons eligible should be on the voters' list. To secure this is impracticable and a very sympathetic view has been taken of the situation.

The "Parsi" :—During the past week the publication of the "Government Gazette" has put into final shape the long expected and much discussed reforms. The rules are a portentous volume, and take a good deal of wading through ; moreover, as they involve no new principles the task is hardly exhilarating. Still, to pass them in review helps one to understand the amount of work and the multitudinous considerations involved in making a small beginning, where, in the heat of a passion for freedom, reform, democracy, or whatever we call our ideal, the "whole hog" had often appeared an easy thing to tackle. When we consider the difficulties attending any scheme of popular representation for India, we can hardly wonder that successive Governments have shirked the responsibility of initiating reforms. The present scheme as finally published gives so much evidence of a thoughtful consideration of all the issues that it were ungracious to cavil at the details which do not happen to appeal to our particular fancies. One paper complains that the scheme is not nearly so comprehensive as it might have been ; another says it provides for too many Mahomedans ; yet another that it provides for too few, and so on. In the end we find that the masses are unrepresented as of old, that the Mahomedans are over-represented but are still unable to enforce their will if others disagree with them ; and that the sovereign will of the people is still subject to three vetoes and an official majority. There is plenty to complain of if we are determined to complain ; but for the present it seems wiser to appreciate the advance made than to grumble because we have not yet reached Utopia.

The "Rast Goftar":—Notwithstanding the rapid strides that the country has made during the period intervening between the new Councils Act and the one preceding it there is much left to be desired in the progress of education among the lower strata of Indian Society and among certain communal units of its population. If this consideration had weighed with Government, the reforms scheme could not have been sanctioned for practically two other decades but they have given priority to another and no less imperative a qualification in the nation, to wit its loyalty to the Crown and the evidence of its desire for a peaceful co-operation with constituted authority in the country. If progress in the past has been, under the British rule, an easy walk-over for the Indians, they would find that its pace would not be reduced in the future if they reposed faith in the benevolent intentions of their rulers, and adhered to their hitherto loyal allegiance to the Sovereign and to the governing machinery to which is assigned the administration of this vast and densely populated country. The conferment on the peoples of India of such extensive privileges, as are ensured to them under the new Act, constitutes the most courageous experiment that has ever been made at constitutional government in the oriental world. Contrasted with the tragic and bloody occurrences associated with the struggle of other Eastern nations for political liberty and the deliberate pace of their progress, the Indians should thank their stars for the peaceful evolution out of which they have emerged upon a high level of a popular and orderly form of Government.

The "Indian Spectator" :—The scheme of constitutional reforms, as finally settled and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, may justly be said to fulfil the intention foreshadowed in His Majesty's gracious message of November last. The changes introduced are of sufficient importance to constitute a landmark in the history of the relations between the Government of India and the people under its charge. The Legislative Councils have been enlarged and reconstructed, their opportunities for discussion and advice have been multiplied, and greater effectiveness is given to their voice. The number of elected members in all the Councils put together is raised from 39 to 135, and of all members from 126 to 370 : roughly speaking, it is trebled. A non-official majority is provided in every Provincial Council. Interpellations may be supplemented by further questions. Members may take active part in shaping financial proposals. And finally, they may convey their advice and suggestions in the form of definite resolutions. Thus the Councils may fitly be styled both legislative and advisory assemblies. From a constitutional standpoint the most momentous of these changes is neither the mere numerical development, nor the organisation of the debates, instead of the desultory talk and denunciation permitted under the old Act : it is the provision of non-official majorities. The Government of India was not in a hurry to introduce a change of so radical a nature, but Lord Morley would brook no delay, and the regulations now published show that the men on the spot have cheerfully and heartily co-operated with the Secretary of State. The Councils are so constructed as to render the defeat of a local Government on any reasonable proposal practically impossible, while it will be equally difficult for officials to re-enact the story of the Panjab Colonisation Act.

The "Gujerati" :—The long-expected regulations about the enlarged Councils have at last been published, and their appearance marks a new era in the political and constitutional history of India. Though it has been said that the reforms have exceeded the most extravagant expectations of the Indian people, every one who would estimate their real value ought to have a clear idea as to their nature, scope and significance. It has to be distinctly understood that the enlarged Councils and all that they mean, do not carry us far on our way towards the realisation of the Indians' highest aspiration, viz. an effective control over the administration of the country in all its departments. It can not, at the same time, be forgotten that the reforms are a graceful and substantial concession made to the demands that our people have been making for the past many years. They are so much a triumph of the generous, sympathetic and democratic principles of the best exponents of Liberalism here and in England as of the constitutional agitation that educated Indians have been carrying on in this country for near a generation. The chief merit of the new regime ushered in by the Indian Councils Act of 1909 and the Regulations just published, consists in the fact that the concession was conceived and carried out in the face of much illiberal, narrow-minded and biassed opposition.

The "Indu Prakash" :—True to promise and expectations, the Rules and Regulations which were to embody the Morley-Minto Reforms in body and flesh, have been promulgated and India ascends the first step of the ladder, which God willing and man not playing into the hands of the Powers of Evil, will lead this country forward and forward to the legitimate goal of Self-Government under the Empire. That the promulgation has taken place in the very wake of the unfortunate Ahmedabad mystery of bomb explosion, has in itself a significance of its own. It proves more conclusively than ever how earnest and sincere have been the declarations of Lords Morley and Minto that they would not be deterred either by the clamours of the reactionaries of the violence of the few apostles of the creed of violence India has unfortunately begotten, from the task they had deliberately set to themselves of granting to India the nucleus of a constitution on democratic lines by way of response to the legitimate aspirations of the people. Whether these concessions are small or great—whether they run great risks as the imperialistic reactionaries aver, or they fall too short of the capacities of the people and the needs of the hour, are questions to which, in one sense, a minor importance has to be attached in consideration of the great fact that a great beginning of principle has been made, deliberately and consciously.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—The visit of Lord and Lady Minto to Bombay has been marred only by the dastardly outrage at Ahmedabad. That there was an attempt to murder His Excellency no one can doubt, and we hope that the police are successful in their hunt for the would-be-assassin. Anarchy and bombs can have no place in India and must be ruthlessly stamped out. We hope that the incident will do nothing to mar the happiness and success of the remainder of the tour, and that the good work which Lord Minto is performing in his long journey may suffer in no way. The week has been remarkable for the introduction of the new Reform Scheme which he initiated, and the outrage was committed on the very eve of the proclamation which clearly proves it to have been the deed of a fanatical irreconcilable. That Indians sorrow that it should have occurred may almost be taken for granted, and that all right-minded men utterly dissociate themselves from the anarchical methods of the few is equally accepted. We cannot but fear however that the abandoning of some of the items in the Bombay programme is a result of the incident. Such a shock as he has experienced must give any man pause to think, and if it be so that it is simply to recover from the shock he has received, then every one in Bombay must be grateful to him that those things which he has left undone have been of an entirely private nature and that his public programme has been in no way curtailed. The most notable of the addresses to which he has replied in this City, has been that of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. That presented yesterday by the Corporation at the packed meeting at the Town Hall dealt almost wholly with purely local matters, whereas the Chamber of Commerce represents interests not only in this City but over almost the whole of India.

The "Parsi" :—It is difficult to find words to express the horror that every right-thinking man must feel at the attempt which was made on the lives of the Viceregal party at Ahmedabad. That the bomb did not hurt its intended victim is a matter for devout thankfulness, but life was just as dear to the poor unfortunate at the other end of the social scale whom its explosion did maim, while the uncertainty caused by the bungling of the fiendish deed gave the criminal an opportunity of escape undetected, perhaps to repeat his crime with more or less success on some other occasion. Lord Minto is a man careless of personal danger, and Lady Minto is his worthy consort, but although such an occurrence as this serves but to increase the regard in which they are held by all sections of the population, it is intolerable that the King's representative in India should be beset with such perils by traitors among His Majesty's faithful subjects. An occurrence of this sort has a demoralising effect all round. Excellent folk, full of good intentions but destitute of "savoir faire," call upon all and sundry to get up and protest that they are not anarchists, and anything more humiliating to an honest man than to be pressed to go round telling people he is not a thief we do not know. The protest is received politely but with some feeling of contempt. Then there is the real feeling of disquiet and dismay at the discovery that anarchism stalks abroad—a sense of shame and distrust.

The "Rast Goftar" :—The early accounts of the alleged outrage on H. E. Lord Minto were so conflicting, and the versions the official account included, brimmed with so many improbabilities that there was ever inducement to discredit the whole as a cock-and-bull story. May be the wish was father to the thought, but when the pros and cons were weighed, one was inclined to take the affair with a grain of salt. In a period of scare, human instinct takes fright at a shadow and with the consanguinity between a bomb and firework as an article of explosion it was easy enough to confound one with the other. Later discoveries by the Police are, however, disconcerting, and the popular opinion has tilted on the side of the supposition of premeditated mischief. We are sure that the Ahmedabad Police would leave no stone unturned to unearth the facts and clear the story of its mist of vagueness. Their reticence is liable to cause much damage, and the sooner they take the public into their confidence as to the results of their inquiry the better. The popular mind must needs be allayed of its anxiety and the people should be acquainted with the facts so that they may know their danger and help the authorities to fight out the evil of nihilism from the four corners of the country. If the story turns out to be a myth on a calm and dispassionate investigation, let the police lose no time in disclosing the facts of the case without false shame or fear of making itself a butt of ridicule by having to gulp down the first official virsion that was purveyed to the Press.

The "Indian Spectator":—Whether it was a bomb with picric acid that was thrown at the Viceroy's carriage, or only a squib such as people commonly handle during the Divali festival the throwing of the missile was an uncommon event the meaning of which cannot be overlooked. If it was a bomb as His Excellency himself and the police seem to consider probable, we are ineffably thankful that it did not injure any of those at whom it was hurled, though we are sorry it hurt a poor plebeian. If it was a pyrotechnic curiosity, we may feel somewhat at ease and need not be anxious about the possible repetition of the outrage while His Excellency tours through our presidency. Yet we are bound to ponder over the strange incident. Lunatics have in other countries thrown missiles at the most popular sovereigns. The general talk in the town that a great personage was coming, and that the police had prohibited the firing of crackers, would work upon unhinged minds, and bring one of them to the front. But in this country people have generally had in the past such respect for men in authority and such fear of the police, that under normal political conditions the lunatic would ten to one have been held back by some one or other. The incident is certainly abnormal in this country. Whether anarchists acquainted with destructive chemistry are busy in Gujarat or not, there is at least a stirring of dry bones in that part of the country, as a revenue official has stated in his annual report on the condition of his charge. If the culprit was an immigrant Ahmedabad may continue to enjoy a reputation for innocent pre occupations. But it is impossible to feel sanguine about the limitedness of the area to which the diffusion of mischievous notions is confined. For the present we offer our hearty and respectful congratulations to the Viceregal party that the missile, squib or bomb, did no harm, slight or serious, and we rejoice that we in this city have been able to accord to them an enthusiastic welcome.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A B Minchin, I A, B
Mr E J Colston, B Cov
Hon Sir C G H Allen, B Cov
Mr J C E Branson, B Cov
Mr B Lindsay, B Cov
Mr H Kavanagh, B
Mr F M Howlett, B
Mr A E Pearse, B
Mr J S Milne, B
Mr S W Owen, B
Mr B B Scott, B
Mr C B Mellor B
Mr T Thornhill, B
Rev R D Nimis, B
Mr J S Scot, M
Capt A G Fargent, I M S Bo
Mr D Donovan, Bo
Mr C A Kincaid, Bo
Mr J N Fraser, Bo
Major H W Codrington, Guides
Major I A Macdonald, I A
Capt B C Graham, 1-1 G R
Capt H A Gib, 34 Sikh Prs
Capt E J R-ll, 127 Bel
Lieut J [illegible]ner, I O D

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt E Barnardiston, R E, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J T Marten, B Cov, 2 days
Mr E L Chopin, B, 1 mo
Mr B A Cockram, B, 3 mo M C
Mr N E Winton, B, 3 mo M C
Mr V C Scott O'Connor, B, 7 days on M C
Mr C J E Clerici, B, 3 mo M C
Capt J J Robb. I M S, M, 6 me M C
Mr W L B Souter, Bo, 3 mo
Major R J T Savi, 90 Punj, 4 mo
Major F W Ree, 97 Deccan Inf, 4 mo
Capt A F Hislop 35 Sind H, 4 mo
Capt R C'B Taylor, 19 Lrs, 3 mo M C
Capt S Whitworth Jones, I M S, 3 mo M C
Capt H C Oakes, 28 I t Cav, 4 mo
Lieut G G C Maclean, 104 R, until further orders
Lieut F C Mulloy. 32 Lrs, 5 days
Lieut C G M Plumer, 61 Prs, 1 mo 5 days
Lieut R E Teker, 35 Sikhs, 4 mo
Lieut P Kelly, I O D, to date of arrival

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F P Rennie, B Cov
Mr A E Gilliat, B Cov
Mr C M Georg-, B
Mr W E S Gibbons, B
Mr V C Scott O'Connor, B
Lieut J C T Gaskell, 69 Punj
Lieut H F W Paterson, 32 Sikh Prs
Lieut K D Allan, 35 Sikhs

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW DANCES.

A London correspondent writes :—Every one at the present moment is discussing the fascinations of the Boston. Whether or not the Boston will be danced this winter has been a problem which has, in fact, been agitating the minds not only of girls who are to come out provisionally at the November hunt balls, but their elder sisters as well. There is nothing so disastrous as to find that in the interval between one winter and another a new and strange dance has been included in the programme, and which it is impossible to learn without private practice. The best dancers have an inconvenient habit of arriving on the scenes with a knowledge of the new steps at the tips of their dancing shoes, and who naturally enough politely suggest an alternative number on the programme, and choose for themselves a partner who does not require a lesson in the ball room.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.

Although the Boston will be danced more and more as the season advances, the valse and the two-step will also hold their own, and at all the public and private balls these three dances will probably be chosen almost exclusively. One of the latest ideas for country houses, which was evolved last season in London, is that of "Cinderellas," which, in reality, are really dancing classes. Invitations are sent out as if for a series of dances, and a course of evenings is planned to which, so far as possible, the same girls and men are invited. A dancing mistress if, of course, engaged. The hostess has usually the responsibility on her own account of several grown-up daughters, and is only too glad to settle the fee of the instructress in return for the possibility of arranging little evening parties to amuse her girls and—in the country—bring the neighbourhood together. There is nothing as regards the Boston, as a matter of fact, which cannot be learnt with a very little practice when once the step is acquired with the slow glide which makes it one of the most graceful measures when it is danced rhythmically and correctly.

THE BALL-ROOM BUFFET.

Another change which is slowly making itself felt at English balls is the ballroom buffet. Formerly a great point had to be made of iced cups, lemonade, ices, and sandwiches between the dances. It seemed the only possible climax to an exhausting set of rather boisterous lancers. Nowadays, however, it is almost as old-fashioned to expect to be cooled by strawberry and vanilla ices when the bandsman's baton falls as it would be to pair out of the ball-room arm in arm, which until recently represented one of the few relics of the days of Miss Austen which survived the fin de siecle. Public balls are, however, always a little less revolutionary in the matter of modern etiquette than private dances, and to banish the buffet altogether would do more than cast despair into the heart of the caterer who undertakes these matters in country towns, and who bows to convention only in the small details such as the choice of wines or the decoration of the supper tables. Whatever may be done in London houses and by London hostesses, which is only assimilated very gradually in hunting districts and provincial towns, there is little difference where the supper itself is concerned. Small tables for two or four are most in request. Large round tables at which six or eight couples make up a party are seldom seen. The supper-room with its tables, each with its own shaded light and flower decoration, is opened towards the middle of the evening. Supper dances are a little out of date. The cold aspics and boned chickens and turkeys, the oysters, lobster mayonnaises, dressed crabs game chaudfroids, creams and jellies, meringues and ices, continue until the hungriest undergraduate and the most youthful subaltern are probably demolishing their third or fourth supper, and those who have driven over from a distance descend to drink hot consomme en tasses before packing into the carriage on the homeward journey.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B V. A.

Bombay, 27th November.

697 PARADE.

No 1 Company.
6" B L Mk VII Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Middle Ground on Saturday 27th instant.
Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets

698 PARADE.

No 2 Company.
6" B L C Gun Drill at Malabar Battery on Saturday 27th instant.
Fall in at Charni Road Station at 5 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

700 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing. Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday next the 28th inst. Train leave Church-gate station at 7 a. m. and Grant Road Station at 7-11 a. m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V D.

Bombay, 27th November.

547.—Detail for the week ending 4th proximo.
Monday 29th inst.—Lecture on Entrenchment at the Government Telegraph Office (Top Floor North End) at 6-30 p. m.
All ranks are invited to attend.
II. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8 30 p.m. Wednesday 1st prox.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.
Subject.—Outposts, manner of detailing piquets &c. Sections 70-92 Combined Training 1905.
Friday 3rd prox.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6 30 p. m.
548—Rifle Meeting.—The Programme of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Meeting 1909-1910 has been received and can be seen at Head Quarters. Open Event (All Comers) Match, 300 Yards.
549.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will not be available for Class Firing this Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning the 28th instant.
550.—Ambulance Class.—An Ambulance Class will be formed shortly for instructions in first aid.
All those desirous of attending should submit their names to the Adjutant by the 4th December 1909.
Time and place will be notified hereafter.
As this course is extremely useful the Commandant desires as many as can possibly do so to attend.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

CUT THREE INCHES DEEP.

Terrible Operation for Stone in the Kidneys.

"I suffered from inflammation of the bladder and stone in the kidneys for 2 years," says Mrs. A. Hanson, of 19, Hawk Street, Huddersfield, England. "At first I couldn't understand what was the matter with me ; my eyes grew puffy, and I could hardly see out of them ; I had awful headaches, and my feet and hands began to swell terribly. The urine was thick and gravelly, and very scarce. One moment I would be in a fever of heat, with drops of perspiration rolling off me ; the next moment I was all of a chill.

"I used to have mustard poultices applied to ease the terrible pain, and, although they burnt the skin off, I never felt anything of them, so cruel was the pain in my back.

"I got into such a state that I had to go into .....Infirmary, where I was detained 10 weeks. There, I was operated upon, and as long as I live I shall never forget the horror of that operation. They cut me three inches deep in the side, and it seemed just as though they had lifted the flesh right up. Even to-day I shudder to think of what I went through, and no power on earth could persuade me to undergo such a terrible ordeal again I thought every hour was going to be my last.

"I feel sure that if I had begun with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills earlier I should never have needed to undergo that operation. Before I had taken many doses I felt relieved, and after a few boxes the water began to pass quite naturally, all the muddiness had gone, and there was no gravel. I have not had one of those bad turns of kidney complaint from that day to this, although I used to have bad turns every week or fortnight before."

Several months later Mrs. Hanson said, "I have been keeping first rate ever since I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

ECZEMA DEFIED SIX HOSPITALS

Doctors of Two Continents Could Make No Impression on Torturing Skin Disease — All Treatments Failed for Nineteen Years.

THEN CUTICURA CURED SWIFTLY AND EASILY

"I contracted my disease at school in London, England, when I was fourteen years old — I am now thirty-three. My father put me under the care of our family physician who diagnosed my disease as itch. But after several months' treatment without receiving any benefit, I was advised to go to a hospital. I attended the —— Hospital, London. Then and on two other occasions, without my getting any benefit, they treated me for eczema. My next attempt was trying different ointments from doctors and druggists. Then I tried patent medicines, including —— and ——.

"I passed examinations for government situations but was finally rejected at the medical examinations. After three attempts to enlist in the British army I succeeded at last but was discharged on account of my eczema. The disease was confined to face, arms and legs, my face being actually raw at times. I came to America thirteen years ago, but my face became worse, if possible. When in New York City I was advised to go to —— Hospital, whence I was sent to the —— Hospital in Brooklyn. I was put under the care of Professor —— but this also added to the number of unsuccessful attempts. I returned home to England and tried the —— Hospital, Liverpool, the —— Hospital, London, also the world-famed London —— Hospital, but without getting cured. I came back to America five years ago. I had overlooked the Cuticura Remedies dozens of times, but three months ago I decided to give Cuticura a trial and I can safely say I am cured of one of the most torturing skin diseases a man ever had. Richard Curley, New Canaan, Conn., U. S. A., Jan. 10, 1909."

"I am familiar with Mr. Curley's case and his cure and believe his statement to be true. John F. Burke, New Canaan, Conn."

Note.—All the names left blank are given in full in Mr. Curley's letter.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura and 32-page book on skin and scalp.

A Simple Lesson in Domestic Economy

To make your cakes and pastry at home is to know that the ingredients are all sound and good, and to save money.

To have best results, however, use the sure raising powder,

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

Mix one part to eight of ordinary flour. This makes the most reliable and the cheapest cake mixture.

Many interesting recipes in every tin.

Made by Brown & Polson.

NO People are DECEIVED DOUBT by worthless preparations.

TRY Dr. Dastoor's RUBINE a GUARANTEED CURE for

DIABETES.

It promptly improves health, and reduces Sugar by half in two weeks.

Price Rs. 5,

NO It is a GRAND TONIC. OPIUM

Dastoor Specific Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club" Fort, Bombay.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of cause is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies,—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the head again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulital writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

Address:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO,
N°. 154, Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggist and Chemists.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices. Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £3-12-6 each. 8 best model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list free. 9, Leander Road, Thornton Heath, London, England.

IMPORTANT NEW SCHOOL AT BENARES.

Opened by Sir John Hewett.

ALL TEACHERS AND PUPILS TO TAKE LOYAL OATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 26.

On Thursday, Sir John Hewett laid the foundation-stone of the Kshatriya High School at Benares. The new building is due to the munificence of the Raja of Bhinga, and and is to afford a commodious centre for the educational work which is at present carried out in several separate buildings. The importance of this undertaking is increased by the significant terms of the dedication grant, which appeared in the *United Provinces Gazette*. It is among other conditions, specifically laid down by the donor that each of the pupils of the endowed school shall take an oath of loyalty to the British Government, and that similar oaths shall be a condition, precedent to the appointment of each member of the teaching staff, while the governing body is always to include a fixed proportion of Government officials. By these provisions, it is hoped to foster the innate loyalty, which has always been characteristic of the Kshatriya community.

In the course of his speech, the Lieutenant-Governor said :—" I am sure that the members of Committee and all present here to-day regret the absence of the Raja of Bhinga from this ceremony, and will join with me in condoling with him on the domestic afflictions, which have fallen on him. It is a consolation to know that he has found peace in a religious life, though the public and Government are the poorer for his withdrawal from worldly affairs, in the conduct of which, in his younger days he distinguished himself.

His Honour mentioned the conditions under which the school is established and mentioned that at the time when the Raja of Bhinga made his offer the late Raja of Awagarh intended to devote five lakhs to a similar institution at Agra and a suggestion was made by the Raja of Bhinga, that if the Raja of Awagarh could accept the principles on which the institution proposed by him should be established the two schemes might be amalgamated and a larger institution founded at Agra. The Raja of Awagarh raised his contribution to 10 lakhs and at one time it was hoped that funds would be available to establish both a college and school. Unfortunately however differences of opinion arose between the Raja of Bhinga and the late Raja of Awagarh as to the principles upon which these institutions should be managed with the result that the Raja of Awagarh retracted his promise to join the Raja of Bhinga. "The result has been," said his Honour that for the present two schools have been brought into existence, one, that of which I am to lay the foundation-stone to-day, and the other at Agra. The idea of establishing a college is therefore more a matter of the future, than was at one time hoped, but I trust that it will be brought into being at no very distant date all the same. The school established by the Raja of Bhinga was opened in a temporary home on the 1st January 1909 and it immediately attracted 150 pupils. The numbers attending it now are over 300. The Raja has not only provided an endowment of 10 lakhs but is giving a lakh and three-quarters to build the school house and boarding houses. He is also contributing a scholarship for a Kshatraiya a student to study at Oxford or Cambridge for three years with a view to his ultimately joining the staff of the school. I have no doubt that under the guidance of the Committee the teaching staff of the school will ever set before their students the example of the generous founder of it and that they will do their utmost to enforce the principles of management on which he has so wisely insisted. I am confident that the institution will fulfil the idea of its founder viz, that it should turn out God fearing Kshitriyas loyal to their King Emperor, dutiful to their parents and respectful to their superiors.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Election Preparations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, NOVEMBER 26.

A meeting of the Dharwar District Local Board was held yesterday at Dharwar to elect twelve delegates to vote for the election of a Councillor from the Southern Division to His Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council under the New Reform scheme. Twelve delegates were duly elected including the Hon'ble Mr. Rodda, Messrs. Madirshaw Hormasji Belgaumwala, Ramrao, Mallapur Ragundrao, Byadti Guraps Alur, Rao Shaib Jogleker. The Hon'ble Mr. Rodda stands as a candiate from the Southern Division and is very popular with the voters. His nomination has been proposed by Mr. Nadirshaw Hormasji Belgaumwala and seconded by Raosahaib Jogleker.

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 26.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harkishhen Lal also stands for the University Seat in the Punjab Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

At a meeting of the District Board of 24 Parganas Mr. R. D. Mehta was unanimously elected as delegated with instructions to vote for Kumar Reshi Case Law to the Bengal Council which will meet early next year and elections for same an in active progress and over Bengal.

RAJA OF HILL TIPPERAH.

Installation Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 26.

The Installation ceremony of the Raja of Hill Tipperah concluded with a magnificent banquet last night. The Maharaja thanked Sir Lancelot Hare for his advice and guidance and said it will be the highest ambition to follow in footsteps of my illustrious parent of blessed memory and do my duty to my loving subjects and promote their welfare. So far as it may be in my power inspiring to myself the approbation of my own conscience and the confidence and good will of your Honour and of the Government which your Honour represents. My house has ever been as it will always continue to be foremost in their firm and unswerving loyalty and devotion to the Crown and I fully share and I may almost say have inherited the sound belief of my predecessors on this Gadi that the interests of Native States are identical with those of His Gracious Majesty's Government in this country.

Sir Lancelot Hare replied in suitable terms.

A GERMAN newspaper states that Russia is considering the purchase in Germany of a dirigible balloon of the Parseval type.

ANTI-SEDITION LAW IN NATIVE STATES..

New Act for Jodhpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 26.

The Durbar of Jodhpur has passed a special Sedition Act and His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur has addressed his subjects in a personal message. The message reads :

"Whereas it is regarded a sacred duty of a ruler to protect his subjects from the ravages of the disease, physical and political, and as vicious contamination with detestable propaganda of anarchist is a grave evil which threatens to interfere with blessings of peace and prosperity which, thanks to the benign aegis of the British Government, Mewar in common with whole of India is in enjoyment, I had having regard to mischievous weapon generally used by sedition-mongers to enact an Explosive Act in May last. Of late some of Native States hitherto enjoying free atmosphere of tranquility have, I understand, quite unexpectedly and secretly be made dumping ground of sedition. Similar solicitude for the well-being of my devoted subjects prompts me to place on constitutional basis an Act penalising sedition, dissemination of seditious writing and conspiring with or giving shelter to enemies of the British Empire, whom I regard as enemies of my own Durbar, since their sole aim is to uproot the fabric of security and order in establisment of which the benign British Government have been chiefly instrumental.

The Act provides that anyone attempting by words, either spoken or written or by signs or by visible, representation or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt or excite or attempts to excite disaffection or disloyalty towards His Majesty the Emperor of India or the Government established by law or His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur or his administration, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life and to which fine may be added and confiscation of property within Marwar limits.

The Durbar has penalised public meetings.

THE BENGAL LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

To-day was fixed for the resumed hearing of the libel case against the "Bengalee in which Babus Debendra Nath Sen, Upendra Nath Sen, T. P. Mitter and S. N. Chatterjee are charged at the instanse of Mr. Narendra Nath Mitter, Barrister, with defamation. On the case is being called on defence informed the Court that one of the accused Babu T. P. Mitter, Manager of the paper, was ill and could not attend. An adjournment was prayed for and the case was postponed to the 3rd proximo.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Crop telegrams, to-day published for the past week, show no material change in the general agricultural outtook. Prices continue to fall slowly and the prospect for the spring harvest is favourable. Malaria continues to be reported in the Peshawar and Bannu Districts, but there has been no general outbreak of this disease such as characterised the autumn months last year.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay is sent to the Government of India, dated 24th November :—

Rain needed parts Deccan, Bijapur. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Ahmednagar, Poona, Kolhapur, slightly damaged rats Hyderabad, insects Belgaum, generally good elsewhere. Harvesting kharif and sowing rabi crops progressing generally. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda. Threshing in progress parts Sind, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Thana, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Baroda. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts West Khandesh, Nasik. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, risen Hyderabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 3 to 35, Konkan 2 to 32, Karnatak 15 to 29 per cent. less than normal Gujarat 3 per cent. more than normal to 13 per cent. less and Deccan 15 per cent. more to 13 per cent. less.

WEEKLY RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The weekly rainfall statement shows that the most important departures from the normal in the rainfall of the period beginning on the 30th April are the same as those shown last week. Rainfall is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Bengal Proper, Rajputana, the East and North of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and in defect by a similar amount in the Central Provinces, Central India, Baluchistan and on the North Madras Coast.

NARAYANGANJ STABBING CASE.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Judgment was given to-day by Mr. G. C. Banarji, additional Magistrate, in the Narayanganj stabbing case. Hemendra Nath Dhar is convicted under sections 148 and 326 I. P. C. and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Karnini Kumar Bhattacharya, Drill Master ; Addiyacharan Dutt; Jogendra Mohandas and Jamini Mohan Das, are convicted under section 147 I. P. C. and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PUNJAB CANAL COLONY.

Good Prices for Land.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 26.

Some very remarkable prices were realised at the sale of lands in the Lyallpur District. It was intended to create a market town in Jaranwala in Shorkot-Chikote Railway up to which railway was opened on 18th November. Here sites were offered for sale. A little over nine acres of land were sold in plots and the amount realised was Rs. 4,22,000, working out at over £3,050 per acre, and eloquent indication of the prosperity of the Canal Colony.

MR. FAIRBANKS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. Fairbanks, lately Vice-President, United States, gave a lecture at the Reid Christian College this evening.

A LAND DISPUTE.

Judicial Officer Censured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins had occasion to criticise in scathing terms the duties of judicial officers in disposing of a transfer application which arose out of a dispute between a pleader and the District Board of Malda over a piece of land. In this case criminal proceedings were instituted at the instance of the District Board of Malda against Babu Nilmani Gaatak, an old pleader, at the failure of the Board to take a portion of land belonging to the pleader for no consideration. The District Magistrate was the Chairman of the Board and the trying Magistrate disallowed a number of questions because the defence pleader used the term District Magistrate instead of Chairman.

On this the Chief Justice observed "I am bound to admit that the Deputy Magistrate has furnished very strong grounds which are calculated to arouse apprehension as too whether he has not already formed too decided a view as to the true merits of the case. I feel that notice should be taken of his explanation in reference to justifying his disallowance of questions on the ground that the word District Magistrate was used instead of the Chairman of the Board. That is not the kind of spirit in which a judicial officer should endeavour to conduct an inquiry of this kind. In the end howevevr the defence withdrew the prayer for transfer and the Chief Justice consequently could not direct a transfer but observed "we must remind the Deputy Magistrate with all possible emphasis of his obligation to try this case according to law and to make it clear from his conduct of it that he has not formed such strong impressions as might be apprehended from a perusal of the explanation that has been forwarded."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. H. Cox, I. M. S. reverts to Military Employ.

It is notified that the Hon. Mr. R. H. Craddock has resumed charge as Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

R. AND A. DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. O. Dawson is posted to be Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department Madras Presidency.

Mr. E. Burke from Hissar officiates as Professor Punjab Veterinary College.

Mr. R. Branford is transferred to the Punjab for Veterinary training.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified :—Mr. A. G. Darr to be Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. Jagat Prasad to be Assistant Comptroller General.

Mr. N. Vijayaraghwan to be Assistant Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. C. D. A. Crofton to be Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

Colonel G.M. Porter reverts to Military employ and Major A.L.C. McCormick is gazetted substantively as Mint Master, and Captain G. H. Willis as Deputy Mint Master but to continue to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, until further orders.

Captain A. G. McKendrick I.M.S., has ten weeks' leave from 13th January.

Captain C. B. McConaghy I.M.S., from leave is posted as Residency Surgeon, Bushire.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. A. Rowland from Foreign Service officiates as Deputy Engineer in Chief N. W. R.

Mr. J. Willcocks, Superintending Engineer, is permitted to retire from 1st instant.

Mr. P. L. Dhawan from leave to be Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Pickford is appointed to the Indian Tea Cess Committe.

Mr. S H Freemantle C. S. reverts to the United Provinces.

Mr. K. Vaithia Singham Pillai officiates as Deputy Post Master General vice Duncan.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. E. M. Fulham, T. W. Rice, E DeSouza and W. S. W. Shepherd to be Deputy Examiners,

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. E. Sandeman is admitted to Colonel's allowance vice Wingate deceased.

Indian Army Promotions—Major C. W. Somerset to be Lieutenant-Colonel ; and Captain J. H. M. Davie to be Major.

The following Assistant Surgeons receive a step in promotion each—J. Fraser, M. Galvin, A. Greenhood, J. Newing, E. H. Boilart and Mahammad Abdul Azim Khan.

Conductor A, S. W. Ellis of the Ordnance Department Southern circle, is absorbed.

G. J. Piper on appointment as Assistant in the Finance Department, Government of India is permitted to resign his military rank.

Volunteer Officers Decoration is conferred upon Lieut. F. Mackinnon, United Provinces Horse, and Major D. A. Tyrie, Cossipor Artillery Volunteers.

The Madras Municipalities Act is extended with necessary modifications to the cantonments of St. Thomas Mount, Pallavaram, Poonamallee, Wellington and Bellary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Extensions of leave at home has been granted to the following Indian Marine Officers :—Commander G. S. Hewett to 2nd proximo. Sub-Lieutenants P. C. H. Lane for two months ; Chief Engineer W. Torrie to 30th April next, and Engineer J. S. Page for six months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Appointments are recognised of Mr. C. Frerant as Chilian Consul-General at Calcutta and of Mr. S. K. Lupton as American Consul at Karachi.

Captain G. F. W. Anson is posted as Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar, and Captain C. G. Crosthwaite to be Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Charge against a Cook.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. French, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Barrackpore, is engaged in hearing a case in which an up-country Chamar has been charged with making an attempt on the life of his master, Mr. H. W. Foscholo, Medical Officer, Chapur Park. The accused was employed as a cook and was reprimanded for spoiling his master's dinner. He thereupon said "You are in the habit of ill-treating your servants and I will teach you a lesson before I leave" and attacked his master with a chopper. Fortunately Puran Singh, a hospital ward servant, was present and arrested the man before he could do any harm. The accused admitted the charge and the case is proceeding.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

To Meet Lady Creagh in Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PITHORO, NOVEMBER 25.

The Commander-in-Chief is now in camp near Hyderabad, Sind, for a few days' shooting after an extensive tour along the frontier. His Excellency left Kohat on the 15th of November by motor for Banner, where he stayed three days. He afterwards visited Dera Ismail Khan, Darya Khan and Multan. His Excellency inspected the troops at the various stations he visited, and in most of the station. As a special feature of the tour, a garden party was held to which the native officers of the garrison were invited, with whom His Excellency freely conversed in their respective languages.

His Excellency proceeds by boat from Karachi to Bombay, where he will be the guest of the Governor, and will be joined there by H. E. Lady O'Moore Creagh on her arrival from England on the 3rd of December.

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

As at present arranged H. E. the Commander-in-Chief with staff leaves Karachi for Bombay at 6 p. m. on Sunday 28th inst. by R.I.M.S. "Northbrook." His Karachi programme is inspection of troops in their own lines with a probable visit to Manora on Sunday. His Excellency remains in his special carriage during his stay here.

Major-General H. C. Slater C.B. Commanding, Quetta Division, and full staff, Colonels McCracken, D. S. O., W. F. Cahusac, and Captain Fetherstonhaugh have arrived here from Quetta to meet the Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief dines as the guest of the 130th Baluchis at their Mess to-morrow evening.

FRAUD BY KARACHI POSTAL CLERK.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

Judgment was given by the City Magistrate, Karachi, to-day, in the case where Wassiamal G. Vasrani, lately clerk, Kharadar branch post office, Karachi, was charged with fraud in connection with money-orders. The accused is sentenced to twenty-five days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of seventy rupees or fourteen days' additional.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

The following Unattaced List officers has been appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the regiments named:—Second-Lieutenants Meade to the 125th Rifles, Mayne to the 13th Lancers, Laird to the 101st Grenadiers, Skinner to the 122nd Infantry, Napier to the 35th Sikhs, Clarke to the 57th Rifles, Wright to the 2-6th Gurkhas, Atkinson to the 59th Rifles, Pulverman to the 128th Pioneers, H. W. Andrews to the 32nd Pioneers, Tate to the 55th Rifles, Mather to the 109th Infantry, Mathew to the 28th Punjabis, Liston to the 102nd Grenadiers, Johnston to the 32nd Lancers, Nicolls to the 58th Rifles, Mackean to the 10th Jats, Trail to the 38th Dogras, Gatherer to the 46th Punjabis, Shakespeare to the 1-2nd Gurkhas, Bullock to the 27th Punjabis, MacGregor to the 34th Horse, Buckland to the 25th Cavalry, Brewer to the 90th Punjabis, Watts to the 53rd Sikhs. Lieutenant Ross, 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, has been selected for appointment to the Indian Army and is posted to the 75th Infantry.

Colonel Wickham, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed Deputy Director of Transport at Army Head Quarters.

Captain Spaight, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment.

A SHIP MASTER'S CLAIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 26.

In the Chief Court to-day Greening, Advocate for Captain Thompson Master of S. S. "Tanglin," applied to Mr. Justice Ormond, sitting on the original side for the arrest of the steamer for his wages and reimbursements for necessaries. The petitioner had filed the suit in the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Chief Court against the Bengal Steam Navigation Company, the owners of the steamer, for the recovery of Rs. 3,002 for wages and damages for wrongful dismissal. He applied to restrain the steamer from proceeding to sea till security had been given to the extent of his interest therein. Cowasji, on behalf of defendant, opposed the application on the ground that this is not the case for arrest before judgment, owners being a wealthy Company of Rangoon and the vessel was not leaving the jurisdiction for good. The Judge refused the application for the arrest of the steamer and the matter as to whether the claim for wages was within the Admiralty jurisdiction or not, was fixed for Monday for argument.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS AFGHANS.

Deported from Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

A numerous body of stalwart Pathans and Afghans were arrested yesterday by the Karachi police at a local Mahomedan Dharmsala, their formidable appearance being too obviously uncommercial. Being searched for arms some Rs. 12,000 in cash and currency notes concealed on the person were produced. Careful enquiry elicited that their destination was the Persian Gulf in connection with the gun-running industry to purchase arms and ammunition. The whole gang have been deported under the armed escort to the frontier at Dera Ismail Khan.

HUMAN HAND WASHED ASHORE AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

Yesterday's report which is verified refers to a human arm severed at the elbow which was found recently by some soldiers on the beach near Bath Island. It was in an advance stage of decomposition. The police received the report late and the object had in the meanwhile been carried out again by the tide, no medical enquiry being practicable.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SIND PLEADER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 26.

The death is reported at Hyderabad at the age of seventy of Dewan Hussassing Deumal Gidwani, the well-known plead er and contractor. The deceased was a prominent member of the Hyderabad Amid and noted for his public benefactions throughout Sind.

THE Y. M. C. A'S OF THE EMPIRE NATIONS.

THE following circular letter has been addressed to the Y. M. C. A's of the Empire :—

"By desire of our British Committee, representing the Associations of the United Kingdom, I have been requested to send you information of the arrangements for the next British Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations, and under the provisions of the Constitution of the British and Colonial Union, adopted at a meeting of British and Colonial representatives at Basle in 1898 (a copy of which I enclose), to extend to any of your officers and members who may be visiting this country at the time a very warm and hearty invitation to the Conference and to the hospitality of the Liverpool Association.

"Delegates accredited by your Associations will be entitled, under the provisions of the Union referred to, to the full official privileges of the Conference, and it is earnestly hoped that all Associations of the Empire nations of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, together with other federated countries, will do what they can to make the Conference throughly representative of the Empire as a whole.

"To this end, the aid of officers receiving the notices is earnestly requested in making its contents known through their Committees, and, by means of the press and other agencies, to Associations generally throughout their country.

"The Conference will take place in the City of Liverpool June 7th to 10th, 1910.

"The Lord Mayor of Liverpool will welcome the delegates on behalf of the citizens and the Archdeacon of Liverpool on behalf of the Churches; while Lord Kinnaird and Mr. Howard Williams (son of the Founder) will be among those who will take part in the proceedings.

"The full National Council will assemble prior to the Reception for its Business Session, the members being entertained at luncheon by the President of the Liverpool Association. The Lord Bishop of Liverpool will speak at the first Session upon the topic, 'Young Men in relation to the future of the Nation and Empire.' Other subjects considered will be, 'Young Men in relation to the work of the Churches' 'The Ideal Association for (a) the city, (b) the small town, (c) the village'; 'The Supervisory Agencies—Divisional, National, International—in relation to the progress of the Movement'; 'The Young Men's Christian Association in relation to the work of Sunday Schools,' etc.

"Following the first Session, an official welcome will be given to a body of representatives of the German Associations, who will be visiting the British Associations at the time, as an expression of the good-will existing between the Associations and citizens of the two countries, as well as to representatives from other countries of the Continent of Europe and from the World's Committee.

"Beside these deeply interesting features of the Conference, Liverpool itself, as one of the principal Port Cities of the Empire, possesses much that will both attract and instruct, and visitors who may plan to spare the few days necessary for meeting fellow workers from other English-speaking countries, and come into touch through this Conference with the Y. M. C. A. movement in its broader aspects, may with confidence look forward to a very happy and profitable experience.

"Particulars as to date of arrival of accredited visitors in this country, the probable duration of their stay, with their full postal addresses on this side, and information of their position in the Association should be sent in time for us to place ourselves in communication with them for the date of their arrival, not only in relation to the official arrangements of the Conference, but in regard also to other Y.M.C.A. functions to which it may be desired to invite them."

SWAMI BHARATI'S LECTURE.

SWAMI BABA PREMANAND BHARATI'S second lecture was delivered last evening at the Krishna Theatre, Princess Street. Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai was called to the Chair.

The Lecturer said that as he had received a sudden call from Calcutta, he proposed to amalgamate the subjects of his two remaining lectures, namely, the "Indian Womanhood" and "Are you Swadeshi ?" Coming to his theme he paid a tribute to woman for adhering to religion despite the materialistic tendency of the modern man. The Indian women were particularly religious. The Lecturer then referred to the political question. He said it was spurious politics which their people were at present worshipping. The Indians had no politics. They were a nation of philosophers and divines and it was well that their benign Government kept politics to themselves and gave them time to cultivate their hearts and minds in the light of the wisdom that had come down to them from their sages. They could not claim to have the same politics which the Americans and Englishmen had coming to the question of Swadeshi, he said they should be Swadeshi in the true sense of the word. It was a curious thing to see Swadeshi cigarettes bearing the label "made in Germany." (Laughter). On his asking for an explanation he was informed that though the paper and tobacco were foreign it was Swadeshi hands that had rolled them up. (Laughter). The Lecturer proceed to ask his audience to undertake female education on Oriental lines and not on western methods.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Lecturer and the proceedings terminated.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Nov. 26.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 12th November, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Buist, Major B S
Boyd Thomas, Mr G
Clarke, Miss F C S
Dallas, Mrs A E
Dallas, Major A G
Eustace, Col A H
Egerton, Major and Mrs C T
Furlonger, Mrs H
Gamlin, Mr R H
Gomlin, Miss J C
Harcourt, Capt C B
Knight, Mrs H
Kitch, Mrs
Lang, Miss C A
Mort, Capt and Mrs G M
Mullins, Miss
Bichey, Mr F T
Rushton, Mr D H
Robins, Miss
Ravenhill, Capt A
Reed, Miss C H
Sandes, Capt G C
Swaine, Mr F C
Sounders, Capt E H
Sounders, Mrs
Symes, Mrs W C and infant and 2 children
Smith, Mr B H
Schmidt, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Armstrong, Mr A R
Bailin, Mr H A
Butler, Mr H K
Bayer, Miss
Boles, Mr D C
Bishop, Dr J H
Cable, Mr Ernest
Crowton, Miss A
Cunningham, Mr W W
Cross, Mr T H
Carry Smith, Mr B
Christizon, Mr G W
Cooper, Mr G S
Cuffe, Mr T W
Channer, Lt B G
Crofton, Miss S D A
Dunnett, Mr and Mrs
Dwarkadas, Mr N
Dubs, Mr C E
Edmonson, Mr
Forbes, Mr J B
Fronstade, Mr L
Franstade, Mr A
Graham, Mr G R
Greville, Lt B S
Holmes, Major G V
Hoggio, Mrs
Harvey, Mr Chas
Ingram, Mr
Jackson, Mr and Mrs H
Khan, Mr A B
Kerr, Mr Chas
Lake, Mr E A W
Low, Major and Mrs R B
Long, Mr H M
Leo, Mr Allen
Leo, Mrs
Lyall, Capt R A
Low, Rev and Mrs A R
Miller, and Mrs Lt Col W H
Mason, Mr
Naylor, Mr E Todd
Naider, Miss
Phelps, Mr Mrs and Miss
Piterkin, Mr Gardon
Prideaux, Mr R A
Poll, Mr and Mrs and Miss
Rose, Mr P
Routh, Mr C
Routh, Mrs
Rurman, Mr W A
Roskrow, Mr and Miss F T
Richardson, Mr C W
Shepperd, Major S H
Seymour, Capt G S
Staunton, Mr J L
Scott, Mr J
Sitwell, Mr H W
Stephens, Mr S R
Spiers, Mr J C
Shute, Mr C A
Turnbull, Mr B
Warren, Col P
Waukiyn, Mr and Mrs W L and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Beaut, Mrs
Cooper Oakley, Mrs
Cowper, Col M
Kennedy, Mr Pringle
Lloyd Jones, Major
Mould, Mr P
Paterson, Mr H C
Powell, Mr and Mrs A E

FOR KARACHI.

Finnes, Lt F A
Finlay, Mr A B
Kerrick, Col and Mrs L W C
Macaulay, Capt D
Mules, Mrs H C
Wintour, Major

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only
Specific in CHOLERA and
DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the Inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 27, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL MOTORING.

THE divergence in the rules regulating motor traffic in the various countries of the world has long been an obtsacle to the free circulation of the owners of these conveinent means of transport. To remedy this check to international touring a Conference met in Paris early in October, resolved to discuss and define laws to be in force in the countries, sending delegates to the Conference. Eighteen countries, including the United States, joined in the deliberations. Of European States, only Spain, Greece, Turkey, Norway and Denmark refrained from sending delegates. The tendency at the Conference was happily in the direction of increasing the facilities for international motoring, and the view was freely expressed that unfettered movements of motorists was calculated to foster a spirit of mutual tolerance and even of friendly feelings between different countries. The motorist, when spared vexatious exactions, views a frontier merely as an artificial division where a douane exists that has to be negotiated by the traveller from either side. The delay is momentary and does not much impede his progress as he continues on his way even to the world's end. The time is over when he was suspected as a smuggler or a lawless anarchist, who might whisk dutiable goods across the frontier or bring in hidden bombs, consequently Customs officials are easier in their minds, and calmer in their bearing than in early motoring days. We read in a communication on this subject to the *Times* that very few countries now lay themselves out to be disagreeable to the motorist, and we must hope that the converse is equally true. Switzerland is still the most exclusive in her attitude in the interests, it is said, of her homely, horse-drawn traffic. It is, at best, a shorts-sighted policy, for, were Switzerland to allow motorists free access to her beautiful scenery, she would certainly be the gainer from an economic point of view. Some of her hard-headed traffic directors are, however, beginning to see the mistake of making motoring prohibitive within the Swiss cantons, and a change is coming over the spirit of the Government of Helvetia vis-a-vis motor-cars and their drivers.

It is good to know that although the Conference sat twice as long as was originally intended, practical unanimity was arrived at before the last sitting. There was much to settle and many interests concerned. Great Britain figured at the head of the motor-tourists. Over three thousand of her motoring population were recorded as having crossed the Channel and landed at Calais, Boulogne and Havre last year. No doubt 500 might be added to the list as having disembarked at other European ports, and all shot away over the Continent in different directions. It seems certain that foreign motorists in anything like equal numbers did not go to England. The *Times'* writer says it is but natural that the French would not desire to leave "the beautiful scenery and perfect roads of their own country unencumbered as it is by police traps," and Germans, Austrians and Italians being even more stay-at-home folk, tour little anywhere Great Britain was thus specially interested in the drawing up of the code of new regulations. The salient points of the Convention, nine in all, concern the automobile, the driver, identification marks, warning signals, motor-cycles, the meeting and passing of vehicles and finally general arrangements. As to the first, the automobile for international circulation must be recognised as fit after examination before a competent authority. There are four indispensable qualifications it must possess. It is to be of a character not to frighten by noise, animals ridden or driven; nor may it inconvenience by smoke or steam; it must have a strong, sure steering-gear, two independent, efficacious system of brakes one at least rapidly acting on the wheels. Besides all this, the automobile must be provided with a mechanism to prevent all unintentional backward movement, and if it weigh more than 350 kilogrammes the mechanism must be workable from the driving-seat. The driving control is to be such that the chauffeur can use it and still watch the road. The name of the maker's firm, the horse-power of the engine, number and bore of the cylinders, and weight of car unladen, must be all on a plate fixed to every car. A competent authority must license drivers who are not eligible under 18 years of age.

International road certificates will be valid for one year only from date of issue; the regulations thereon shall be in Latin figures or English characters, and the certificate issued by any one of the contracting countries will hold good for travel over all. The automobile passing from one State to another must have, "in full view at the back above its national number, a plate with letters establishing its nationality" and the dimensions of this plate are carefully defined. For a warning signal every car must have "a deep-toned horn," must have two lamps in front and one behind shedding no uncertain light on the number plates. Blinding lights are mercifully forbidden in populated urban districts. In meeting and passing vehicles the custom of the country in which the motorist finds himself is to be followed. Great Britain and Austria being the only countries that drive to the left, will have to be careful in all other States of the Convention. The contracting countries agree to erect only the types of danger-posts agreed upon at the Conference. The automobilist is to be furnished with an extract from these rules on entering a country directly he has complied with the Customs formalities. These Customs regulations gave some trouble at the Conference; they vary so in different lands. In some, the horse-power is the basis for calculating duty, in others, the weight. Now it has been decided to continue the system of the triptique, with some minor alterations. The ingenious proposal of the German Government in regard to the identification of foreign cars was adopted. Great Britain is denoted by "G. B." the United States by "U. S." Montenegro by "M. N." Holland by "N. L." and so on. The Conference has gone a long way towards establishing a smoothly working international system which will enable the cosmopolitan motorist to enjoy his annual tours. Appreciation of a country and its people will not be prejudiced by a sickening series of worries to be borne with grim patience or rebelled against before the traveller can drive his motor through the region that his heart desires to visit.

NANAK, FOUNDER OF SIKHISM.

GURU NANAK is well known as one of the greatest among the religious reformers of India and the founder of Sikhism, the virile religion of the majority of the people of the Punjab, and consequently his four hundred and fortieth anniversary of his birth, which will be celebrated to-day by the Sikhs in this city and all over North India, will attract attention to his life and career. This year the anniversary is specially interesting, owing to the publication of Mr. Merx Macauliffe's magnificent work, the ripe result of the enthusiastic labours of a lifetime, on the religion which Nanak founded and on the lives of himself and his successors. Mediæval India had a succession of great spiritual teachers from Sankar Acharya, who flourished at the beginning of the ninth century, and Ramanuja down to Chaitanya and Nanak, who flourished together at the latter part of the fifteenth and earlier part of the sixteenth centuries. Whilst Chaitanya taught in Bengal and Orissa, Nanak confined himself to the Punjab, the land of his birth. He was born on the full moon of Kartik, the Hindu month now running, in the year 1469, in a village called after him Nanakna, about fifty miles from Lahore, and the shrine at this place will be the centre of pilgrimage for Sikhs from all parts of the country to-day. Hindus and Mahomedans too honours his memory, for he was a great spiritual guide whose main object was to reconcile the religions of both peoples. Nanak was the disciple of a still greater man, Kabir, whose teaching inspired his best efforts throughout his life. Of this celebrated Kabir, who has been well called by Sir W. W. Hunter, the Luther of India, it is said that both Hindus and Mahomedans were proud of him as their teacher and came to claim his body for disposal at his death. About Nanak there is no such tradition, but it is certain that during his lifetime the best among both peoples respected him much.

Hinduism was in its origin a pure and simple religion inculcating belief in one supreme God; but in the course of ages it developed many objectionable features, the main one being idolatry, which it was the object of subsequent reformers to eradicate. Kabir was the greatest of these and he spent his long life, which extended to a hundred and twenty years, according to his admirers, in inculcating on the people the necessity of a belief in one supreme Godhead and of the renunciation of idolatry. Whilst Kabir did not confine himself to the land of his birth at Benares but preached everywhere, Nanak restricted himself to the Punjab and tried to reform the Hinduism as practised by his own people. He, however, travelled widely in various lands even as far as Mecca and Medina in Arabia to observe Islam at its headquarters, before settling down in the Punjab to preach the faith that was in him. He succeeded in repressing the current Hinduism of his people to a great extent, and brought many of them back to monotheism and abolished caste. His work was rather negative and to weed out objectionable elements from Hinduism. His successor after him developed the germs that Nanak had thrown out and especially Guru Govind in the seventeenth century established the Sikhs as a martial people fighting desperately for their religion. Nanak's doctrines were essentially mild and spiritual; it was Govind who turned these harmless doctrines into a fighting faith and made his disciples the brave Sikhs that have played such a large and valiant part in later Indian history. Guru Goviad was sanguinary and fierce by temperament and made more so by the severe persecution of Aurangzib. But Nanak remained throughout life a spiritual philosopher, and founded the Sikh religion leaving to his fanatic successor to establish the Sikh nationality. So pure was Nanak's faith, that there have not been twenty people who believe that he was profoundly influenced by Christianity and that Hari, the name given by him to the great teacher, was used as a synonym for Christ.

THE CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS.

ONE of the most interesting things which we find in this week's mail papers is the full text of the report of the Joint Committee on the Censorship of Plays. This will give a fresh impetus to the somewhat angry discussion which has now for so long been waged around the office of the Examiner of Plays, and the personality of its present holder. The system, which the Committee now recommends, seems to be a somewhat complicated one, a kind of compromise between that which at present prevails, and that which Mr. Bernard Shaw and other keen opponents of the censorship have advocated. The censorship is to be retained—although greater insistence is to be laid on the fact that the Lord Chamberlain and not the Examiner is the licensing authority, which may be taken as mild censure of Mr. Redford—but it is to be optional only. It shall not be illegal for an unlicensed play to be produced, but if it be considered objectionable on any one of seven grounds, which are laid down, it shall be open to the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Attorney-General to take action. The former may prefer an indictment against the manager of the theatre and against the author of the play, and the Court shall have power to impose penalties on both, to prohibit the performance of the play for a period up to ten years, and to endorse a conviction on the license of the theatre. Also the Attorney-General may apply to the Committee of the Privy Council for prohibition of the play. This Committee will not have power to impose penalties and it seems pretty clear that it will be concerned only with such plays as are thought likely to offend foreign Powers, or religious susceptibilities, or to produce a breach of the peace. Indecencies, offensive personalities and similar offences will be dealt with by the Courts of Law. No play which is unlicensed, may be performed after due notice pending proceedings. This proviso will not, however, apply to the licensed play against which the Public Prosecutor may, if he think fit, also proceed. Neither in the case of the licensed play will the Court be able to impose any penalty on the manager and author. The Court will be entitled merely to forbid the performance.

We are doubtful whether many people will be satisfied with the report as a whole, for actors and authors are sensitive and finicky people. Mr. Redford will not be very well satisfied, for, besides the mild censure him in the way which we have mentioned, the direction that greater stringency should be exercised regarding indecencies in frivolous plays can only be regarded as a reflection upon his conduct of his office. Neither will Mr. Shaw and the section who desired to see the stage completely freed from censorship, be satisfied. But for them there is the crumb of consolation that an optional censorship is one which will gradually fall into disuse. As time goes on managers will put more reliance in their own judgment. When the weaker spirits see the bolder disregarding the censor and producing their plays unlicensed without unpleasant consequences, they too will be heartened to dispense with the tedious formality of censorship.

There is another matter, on which we think the public has every right to be dissatisfied. Everyone will welcome the institution of a common license for theatres and music-halls, by which is removed an obstacle to legitimate and free competition which has been almost universally condemned. But we can see no reason why the drink license should have been made a separate affair. Till now, theatre licenses have included a refreshment license, music-hall licenses have not—now neither license includes the second privilege. Uniformity should have been given in the other direction. Common sense dictates the necessity of a refreshment bar in playhouses where an entertainment lasting two or three hours is given. Mr. Oswald Stoll, the well-known music-hall manager, fears that preference will be given to theatres; that theatres which have had licenses in the past will be allowed to retain them, while music halls will be refused. For the sake of the public it might be well if Mr. Stoll's fear were well grounded. There is greater danger it seems to us that by many benches drink licenses will be refused to theatres and music-halls alike.

WE are informed by the Government Telegraph Department that traffic for the Continent, the United Kingdom, and America via Suez is now normal.

THE Calcutta telegraph office received a wireless message at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the "Cleveland" which was then about 400 miles down the Bay.

WE now learn authoritatively that the 127th Baluchis at Poona have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Somaliland, as it is probable that an Indian regiment will be required there, to enable effect to be given to the policy of His Majesty's Government and will proceed to Berbera on the 1st December in the R.I.M.S. "Hardinge," which is expected here on Sunday from Calcutta. It is unlikely that other troops will be required.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Indian Midland Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

THE Prime Minister, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, followed traditions by confining himself to foreign and Imperial topics. His remarks were well received and are generally commended, but he made one omission. From first to last there was no reference to India, and Lord Morley was not present to remind his leader that events are occurring in India which are of more significance than Congo outrages or even the unification of South Africa. As to the fate of the Finance Bill it is in everybody's thoughts, but we are at present without any official statement as to the intentions of the Peers. Nearly everybody takes it for granted that their Lordships will take a course which practically means throwing out the measure, but there are a minority who still think that the Peers are merely bluffing, if such a term can be applied to such august personages. I do not think that the Liberals as a whole are too eager for a General Election, and the Opposition claim that a reaction has set in against the Budget.

SUFFRAGISTS.

The suffragettes have been giving their paymasters a good run for their money this week. To begin with there was the disgraceful outrage at the Guildhall of which you have heard by telegram. Early on Lord Mayor's Day, two emissaries of the particular Society, which has its headquarters at Clifford's Inn, disguised as charwomen, got into the Guildhall and secreted themselves in a staircase. The new Lord Mayor had just risen to propose the toast of the King and had barely uttered a dozen words, when everybody present was startled by a crack and a fall of glass. A beautiful coloured window above the Wellington monument had been smashed and through the aperture thus made came the stereotyped shriek "Votes for Women." The offenders, Amelia Brown and Alice Paul, were promptly arrested. On Paul was found a stomach pump which apparently it was intended to brandish in Mr. Asquith's face, had the opportunity occurred. I believe this is the first suffragette case that has had to be decided east of Temple Bar or rather of the Law Courts, and the worthy Alderman before whom Alice and Amelia were baled, addressed them by their surnames as if they had been really ignorant washerwomen instead of educated ladies. "I really," he said, "do not understand how you hysterical creatures expect to promote the movement you are intent upon by coming to the City and damaging our historic building. It has been my unhappy lot here to sit and judge men who have broken windows simply because they wanted to call the attention of the public to their distress and want. You have no such plea. I cannot treat you differently from any one else placed in a similar position. I cannot do less than fine you £5 and £2 10s. costs with the alternative of a month's hard labour each." The ladies in evening dress who created the scenes at the Savoy Theatre, while Mr. Lloyd-George was listening to the topical songs, were, there is every reason to believe genuine suffragettes, though if the same thing had occurred at some places of amusement, that might be mentioned, I should have regarded the affair as a put up job. But the Savoy management is quite above this sort of thing. Nevertheless, they have had a splendid advertisement. We shall all now want to go and hear Mr. Workman's song with the refrain :—"He's a robber, he's a wrecker; he will manage the Exchequer. That is sure to be his Mecca by and by!" Some of the ladies refused to go away quietly and had to be carried out. In the vestibule they stayed some time arranging their clothes. How edifying it all is! The suffragettes seek to justify their action by saying that they are only doing what men have done in the past in fighting for their rights. Prodigious. The London Society for Women's Suffrage, the adherents of which fight only with their tongues and their pens, met in camera on the 5th and adopted a pledge for membership. It is as follows :—"I pledge myself to adhere to lawful and constitutional methods of agitation solely, and to support financially and otherwise only such Societies as adhere to these methods." This implied rebuke to the militant sisterhood is slightly tardy. Lord Crewe had the courage to tell a deputation of Liberal ladies yesterday, that if a vote in women's suffrage were to be taken in the House of Commons at the present moment, the advocates of that measure would be beaten "by a very large majority indeed." That could not have been said at the commencement of the present Parliament.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BOYCOTT.

The well-known Nonconformist Minister, the Rev. F. B. Meyer, has been entertaining Messrs. Gandhi and Hajee Habib at a farewell party to-day, previous to their return to the Transvaal. As was to be feared would be the case they go empty away. They have been officially informed that the request of British Indians' equality of treatment as to right of entry has been point blank refused by the Transvaal authorities. "General Smuts," says Mr. Ghandi to an interviewer, "took a step forward when he said he would repeal the obnoxious Asiatics Act, and so far as the status of educated Indians arising from the Act is concerned said, he was prepared to grant certificates of permanent residence to a limited number of Indians. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it leaves untouched the principle for which and for which alone we have been fighting. That principle is for legal equality so far as immigration is concerned. General Smuts' offer is not enough to stop passive resistance on our part." Mr. Ghandi added: "Mr. Hajee Habib and myself are returning at once direct to Johannesburg. The next step probably is that both of us will be arrested at the Transvaal frontier, but the campaign will continue with unabated vigour. Hitherto we have refrained from asking for funds in India or elsewhere outside South Africa, but the severe strain upon our resources and the number of ruined families whom we have to support now make this essential. We have organized a band of Indian and English volunteers who, immediately on our departure from this country, will commence house-to-house visits both in London and in the provinces, asking for signatures for a memorandum to the authorities of the Transvaal and in London." In view of the preparations for a general election and the consequent pre-occupation of our people I cannot think that this new move will be very effectual, and I should have thought that there were better ways of trying to enlist the sympathies of the British public. Unfortunately for Mr. Gandhi and his friends, they have nothing to hope for from a change of Government.

"MONTY" GUEST.

Mr. Montague Guest, whose sudden death at Sandringham on Tuesday has cast a gloom over the celebration of the King's Birthday at His Majesty's Norfolk seat, was the beau ideal of the cultivated man-about town, to use an expression which has become old-fashioned, "mid-Victorian" in fact. It must be a surprise to many to learn that he was in his seventy-first year; for he was what is called a well preserved man and did not look more than 60 at the outside. A few Sundays ago, when I was on my way to Mr. Sandon Ronald's orchestral concert at the Royal Albert Hall, he got into the motor-bus at the Hyde Park Corner, and I could not help remarking how well he bore his years. A Whig, in pre-Home Rule days, his tall figure was conspicuous in the Parliament of 1880-85, when he sat for Wareham. Wareham is or rather was—for it is now disfranchised—a sort of pocket brough of his brother, Lord Wimborne, who just before the last General Election returned to the Liberal fold, and unlike his neighbour Viscount Portman, has not at any rate at present turned his coat again on account of the Budget. Mr. "Monty" Guest had a reputation in Society with a big "S." as a *raconteur* and many a house-party in those abodes of unspeakable dulness the ancestral homes of England must have had its inevitable ennui lightened by Mr. Guest's good stories. When his death occurred he was not shooting but walking after luncheon with the guns. He suddenly fell and expired instantaneously. He had been in the doctor's hands for heart complaint and in the circumstances it was not found necessary to hold an inquest. Queen Alexandra, Queen Maud, the Princess of Wales and other ladies joined the guns at luncheon and had only just returned in their carriages to the Hall, when Mr. Guest was struck down "Their Majesties," says the Court Circular, "are deeply grieved at the loss of such an old and valued friend."

DEATH OF MR. A. CUMINE, C.S.I.

I much regret to announce that Mr. Alexander Cumine, C.S.I., died at Port Antonio, Jamaica, on the 15th of October. The sad news has caused a great shock to the *habitues* of the East India Club, of which he had been a member close upon thirty years, and to Bombay circles at home. I have not been able to ascertain any particulars, beyond the fact that he was travelling at the time. His permanent home since he left the service has been the Savoy Hotel. He was of a rather retiring disposition, but a man of sterling character and his friends were greatly attached to him. His successful career in the Bombay Civil Service—a career which only closed a little more than five years ago—is known to all of your readers. A more able, efficient, conscientious, laborious official never served in the Western Presidency, and when upon his retirement in 1904, a Companionship of the Star of India was conferred upon him, everyone felt that he thoroughly deserved the honour. An Aberdonian, he was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and passed his examinations for the service in 1872. The official record of his appointments is as follows :—Arrived 28th October, 1874, and served in Bombay as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Railway Magistrate; Second Assistant Collector, May, 1887; First Assistant Collector, November, 1890; Junior Collector and Magistrate, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, May, 1894; Senior Collector, March, 1897; Acting Commissioner of Customs, etc., April, 1898; and Plague Commissioner, Bombay, June, 1898; Commissioner, Southern Division, April, 1901; Additional Member, Governor's Legislative Council, April, 1901; and Commissioner in Sind, April, 1902.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

There is a good deal of excitement in the city with reference to the proposed new contract between the Indian Midland Railway Company and the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Prudential Assurance Company are taking the lead in opposing the terms proposed by Lord Morley assented to by the Board of the Indian Midland. Under the existing arrangements, stockholders are entitled to receive £100 in cash for every £100 stock on the 31st of December, 1910, in the event of the contract not being extended for a further period of ten years. In a circular signed by the Manager and the Secretary of the Prudential, it is submitted that if the stockholders are to give up their right to receive cash, the alternative offered should be at least as advantageous as cash on December 31, 1910, that is to say, their stock should, under the new arrangements, be readily saleable at the price of (at least) £100 for every £100 stock, after paying brokerage and stamps. The writers continue :—"As holders of a considerable amount of the stock our Company have, in conjunction with other large holders, very carefully considered the question of the effect which the proposed change would have in the value of the stock, and have taken the opinion of market experts on the subject. The unanimous conclusion arrived at is that there would be a considerable depreciation in value. In support of this, we may point out that the stock, which, before the proposal was made, was quoted at 101, is now quoted under 98." It is further contested that the confidence of investors in this class of society has been very much shaken by the manner in which the Indian Government has dealt with its obligations under railway contracts in recent years. The action taken by shareholders in other Indian Railways in the past, in putting pressure on their directors to obtain better terms from the India Office, has been productive of good results, and we feel that similar action should be taken here to resist the entirely inadequate proposals put forward by by the India Office. Should such attempt be futile, it appears to us to be more to the stockholders' advantage that the stock should be paid off in cash. The *Times* has appeared to speak in two voices on the subject of this agitation. In its first comments on the Prudential appeal, the leading journal in the City article, observes that the criticisms of the proposed schemes are emphatically endorsed by well-informed opinion in the City, which, in fact expressed itself very much more strongly concerning the inadequacy of the offer which the Board recommends the shareholders to accept. The present time in which capital is claiming, and seems likely to claim, a continually higher price for its use, the Editor goes on to say, is not opportune for proposals under which investors are asked to accept a lower guarantee, and of the two alternatives offered by the Indian Government it seems reasonable that cash should be preferred. In a subsequent issue, referring to discussion on the Stock Exchange, the *Times* said the critics were "perhaps a little unreasonable" and added :—"It is too often forgotten in the City that the Indian Government is bound, in the interests of the Indian taxpayer, to obtain the best terms that it can from those who provide it with capital. The remarkable thing in this case is not that the Government should have made a proposal which seems inadequate from the shareholders' point of view, but that the Board of the Company should have advised its adoption. The Government gives the alternative of cash on December 31, 1910, and the general opinion seems to be strongly in favour of its acceptance, unless a more attractive proposal is put forward." A correspondent, signing himself "X," suggests that the remark as to the interest of the Indian taxpayer appears to be rather outside the present case. He puts the case for the opponents in a nutshell.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

INTEREST ABATING.

An "Anti-Lords" Fiasco.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

In the House of Lords to-night, the attendance was less large and the interest less keen.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh denounced the Budget, but warned the Lords that they were walking into a trap set by their opponents.

Lord Ridley said it was impossible for the Lords to surrender the people to the tyranny of a Liberal bureaucracy.

Lord Lucas challenged the Opposition to put alternative proposals beside the Budget. Unless they thus enabled the nation to decide, the country would not believe that the Lords' attitude was genuine.

Separate appeals by the Anti-Lords' League and Captain Fitzroy Hemphill, summoning Londoners to demonstrate in Parliament Square in thousands to-night, fell very flat. Only 700 responded and feebly hooted the Lords when entering and leaving Parliament.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The House of Lords has adjourned until Monday. In the course of last night's debate the Bishop of Hereford strongly supported the Budget.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Lord Curzon is in bed with a slight cold. He will speak in the House of Lords on Monday.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Though electioneering is proceeding most actively in the Portsmouth division, the writ has not yet been issued. There will probably be bye-elections either in Portsmouth or Uxbridge in view of the imminence of the General Election.

The Liberal and Labour Party leaders in South Wales have reached an understanding to avoid triangular contests at the General Election.

LATER.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh's reference, in the Lords' debate, to the trap set by the opponents, is repeated in headlines of Liberal papers in which a note of triumph is discernible. They depict the Lords who were flocking and bent on festival, as now being uneasy and dejected by Government's refusal to consent to a bill of indemnity, and angered and dismayed by speeches of Lord Cromer, Lord Rosebery and Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

The Conservatives declare that the rank and file have not been affected by the disappointing advice of the waverers. They do not hint at a compromise or fear consequences. They describe Government's decision to create a artificial deficit as wanton, unpatriotic and indefensible financial wrecking which the city has received with contempt and which electors will punish at the polls.

All Unionist papers severely criticise Lord Rosebery's attitude as wavering, puzzling and inconsequent.

The *Times* says, "Beyond all question his studied indictment of the Budget at Glasgow greatly encouraged the Opposition Peers and did much to fix their resolve. Yet now, while dwelling on the incalculable mischief which the Budget entails, Lord Rosebery adjures the Peers to consent to it."

The Anti-Budget demonstration last night ultimately numbered six thousand and including a considerable number of the hooligans. The attempt to rush the police 1,500 strong led to clearing Parliament Square and several arrests were made. Subsequent collisions with police took place in Haymarket and Piccadilly.

THE HOUSING BILL.

Lords' Amendments Accepted.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The House of Commons have agreed to the Lords' amendments to the Housing Bill and have disagreed to the amendments to the Development Bill.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Incitement to Robbery.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

Sydney telegrams state that there are now over 20,000 unemployed. The leader of the miners in a speech said: "Don't see food without getting it."

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

Possibilities of a Balkan Federation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, when en route for Sofia, broke his journey at Belgrade. King Peter, the Crown Prince, and the Foreign Minister met His Majesty at the station. The Monarchs drove to the Palace. The cordiality of King Ferdinand's reception increases the interest in the recent rumours of a Balkan rapprochement or confederation which have attracted so much attention in Constantinople.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir F. Solly-Flood.

[Major-General Sir Frederick Solly-Flood, served many years in India. He entered the Army in 1849 and served on the North-West Frontier 1851-52 and in the Indian Mutiny when he was severely wounded. He was created a K.C.B. in 1907.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur George Macpherson, formerly Judge in Calcutta.

PRESENT at the storming of Acre, and having served during the Crimean war, Admiral James R. Veitch has died at Teignmouth in his eighty-second year.

ROYAL VISIT TO EAST AFRICA.

Duke of Connaught's Shooting Expedition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur sail next January for East Africa on a shooting expedition, on board the "Admiral." They will return in May.

BLOCK IN THE CANAL.

P. and O. Steamer Ashore.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The P. and O. steamer "Nubia" is ashore in the Canal and is obstructing the passage. Tugs are endeavouring to tow her off.

LORD KITCHENER AT HONGKONG.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Hongkong. He lunched with Sir Paul Chater and Governor Commodore and General were present.

DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

Effect of Dear Cotton.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The quarterly report of the Executive of the Association of Cotton Spinners says that with dear cotton and estimated crop not exceeding eleven million bales, there is little prospect of improvement of trade yet.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Danger of the Scheme.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The Dominion Grangers Association, comprising the leading farmers of Canada, has passed a resolution fearing that Canadian navy will provoke war and urging the plebiscite on the subject.

INDIAN DEPORTEES.

More Hecklers in Parliament.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, replying to a string of questions regarding the continued detention of deported Indians, referred to his answer given on the 17th June. He added that Lord Morley and the Indian Government were fully alive to all the circumstances and arguments, and had the matter under special consideration with a view to their release at the earliest moment the general situation admits.

JAPANESE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Terrible Casualty List.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 25.

A Tokio telegram states that an explosion has occurred in the Onoura Colliery. Fifteen miners have been killed and 228 are entombed.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Russia Demands Compensation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Russian Legation has demanded compensation for the attack on the Consul. The Persian traders accompanying him, lost twelve killed and their caravans were plundered. The British Consul at Shiraz took help to the party escorted by Indian troops.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

The latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap is as follows:—

5 to 1 against Rathlea and Symons Pride.
10 to 1 against Leomedia and Rockbourne,
100 to 9 against Eaton Lad.
100 to 7 against Old China.
20 to 1 against Royal Realm, Admiral Togo III, Simonson and Santeve.

WALKER HOSPITAL, SIMLA.

Serious Lack of Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 26.

We regret to learn, says the *Pioneer*, that the Walker Hospital, Simla, is to be closed from 1st December to the 15th of March, as there are no funds available for the winter months. The position was explained some time ago and it was then pointed out that the very poor response made to the appeal for annual subscriptions in Simla, might compel the Committee to close the Hospital for some months. Next year the appeal will be repeated early in the season, the annual payment for subscribers being Rs. 10 or Rs. 16 for a family. In return for this, subscribers will be entitled to first-class accommodation in the wards at Rs 8, instead of Rs. 10 per diem.

During the winter the Committee are addressing the units in the Northern Army and offering similar privileges for commissioned officers and their families, in return for the following annual subscriptions:—British Regiments, Rs. 100; Indian Regiments, Rs. 50; and Batteries, Rs. 30 each. It is to be hoped that a good response will be made to both these appeals so as to secure the financial stability of the Hospital, and thus prevent the interruption and disturbance consequent on these temporary closures.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO MYSORE.

Maharaja and Restriction of the Press.

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE IN THE CITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, NOVEMBER 26.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto were very warmly received at Mysore this morning. They were met on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja, the Yuvaraj, and the Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, and after the usual introductions, proceeded to drive to Government House through streets, packed densely with gaily clad and loud-cheering crowds. Lord Minto was accompanied by the Maharaja, and Lady Minto by the Yuvaraj. The third carriage contained Lady Antrim and Lady Eileen Elliot. At the station and outside there were several beautiful triumphal arches in the well-known Mysore style.

On the way, His Excellency was escorted by a detachment of the Imperial Service Lancers, who were very well turned out. His Excellency received and replied to addresses of welcome from the Sanscrit, Persian and Canarese Pundits. The Municipal Corporation also presented an address.

To this the Viceroy replied as follows:—

LORD MINTO AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—On behalf of Lady Minto and myself I thank you for the welcome you have so cordially extended to us on our arrival at the capital of the State of Mysore. As the representative of the King-Emperor, I rejoice in the opportunities my tour affords me of making acquaintance with the people of India and of seeing on all sides the many evidences of their loyalty and attachment to the Throne. I am glad to hear from you of your appreciation of benefits of the British administration and I fully recognise that under the enlightened rule of His Highness the Maharaja the prosperity of his people will be well cared for and the resources of this State ably developed. At the present moment I am glad to hear that the future is bright with the prospects of an abundant harvest. Lady Minto and I are glad to have seen something already of the beauties of Mysore, for we have past with delight through scenery rich in wood-land beauty. I have received greetings from the happy populations of many villages and have been lost in admiration of the magnificence of the Gaersoppa Falls. And though our stay among you is necessarily a short one, we look forward to making ourselves acquainted with the many points of interest in your city and with the various improvements on behalf of its citizens, which I understand your Council has inaugurated with so much success. I assure you, Gentleman, Lady Minto and I will always look back with sincere pleasuse to the days we have spent in Mysore and to the hearty welcome you have given us.

THE STATE BANQUET.

In the afternoon, the Maharaja, accompanied by the Yuvaraj, paid a state visit to His Excellency, which was duly returned about an hour later. A State banquet was given at Government House in the evening. After welcoming Their Excellencies, the Maharaja continued:—On such an occasion it is only fitting that I should touch briefly on public affairs, which Your Excellency is directing with so firm and sympathetic a hand. The four years, which have elapsed since you came to India, have been years of strenuous work and grave anxiety, and the Government of India have had no light task in maintaining that law and orders which have always been the watchword of British rule in India. The struggle has been a severe and protracted one, but there is every reason to hope that the tide has at last turned, and that thanks to the firmness an restraint of Your Excellency's Government and to their statesmanlike foresight, in recommending and obtaining for educated Indians a larger share of representation, without at the same time relaxing their determination to supress lawessness, India may look forward to an era of peace and contentment. Your Excellency, the measures adopted by the Government of India to maintain their authority, have always had my sincere sympathy, and I am and always have been ready to co-operate to the utmost of my power in loyally supporting those measures. Your Excellency needs no assurance of my own loyalty to our beloved King-Emperor, and as regards my people, I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my conviction that they do not forget the intimate associations of the past, and are actuated by nothing but friendly feelings for the British race, and by loyalty and gratitude to the paramount power. Happily, therefore, it has not been necessary for my Government to adopt any repressive measures, except to arm ourselves as a matter of precaution with powers against seditious writings in the public press. These powers are, I firmly believe, necessary. Their existence is in itself sufficient to keep in check the evil, against which they are aimed, and I trust it may never be necessary to enforce them rigorously but it is not only as a strong and sympathetic ruler, that Your Excellency's name will live in Indian histories. I feel that I may speak in the name of my brother Chiefs in all India, when I say that Your Excellency has established a peculiar and special claim to our gratitude and affection, by the sympathy and consideration, which you have shewn both in word and deed in your policy towards the Native States. I can say from my heart, that we Chiefs respond most warmly to the generous and kindly sentiments, which Your Excellency has so frequently and eloquently expressed towards us, and that we shall ever cherish your memory as one of our truest friends and sympathisers. I would also like to express on this occasion the deep horror and indignation, which has been aroused all over India, and which is no where stronger than in Mysore, at the dastardly outrage recently attempted at Ahmedabad. We all share the universal feeling of thankfulness that your lives and persons were so mercifully protected. His Highness concluded by asking the company to drink to the health of Lord and Lady Minto.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

In reply the Viceroy said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your Highness has reminded me that when my visit to your State was first under consideration, there were threatenings of serious famine. In the early spring of this year, there were indeed good reasons to apprehend distress, and I feared lest my visit might put a heavy strain upon Your Highness' revenue, and add still further to your anxiety at a time of severe agricultural depression. But now, that a good monsoon has dispelled our gloomy apprehensions, it is all the greater pleasure to me to accept your courtly hospitality, to listen to your words of welcome, and to hear from you that the seasons promise well for the happiness of your people. Your Highness has alluded to the anxious years through which India has lately passed, to the seditious movement with which the Government of India has has had sternly to deal, and to the reform which we believe will tend to foster the contentment of the people, and I share in your hope that the tide has turned at last. The Government of India owes much to Your Highness for the support you have personally afforded to them at a time of great difficulty by the straightforward and manly attitude, you as distinguished ruler have constantly assumed and by the precautionary legislation you have introduced into your State, regardless of angry criticism with the determination to prohibit the dissemi nation amongst your people of doctrines aiming at political misguidance, the acceptance of which if unchecked can but result in the ruin of social welfare and the disappearance of public safety. Your Highness has gracefully referred to those "happy associations of the past," which for so long existed between Mysore and the Government of India, associations which, I cannot but think, are shedding their influence on the history of to-day. For I feel that I am enjoying the hospitality of a Chief and his subjects, between whom and the British Raj the experience of past years has guaranteed the mutual respect and regard of a lasting friendship, and I watch with all the greater pleasure the rule of the present representative of the ancient Mysore dynasty. Very deeply I appreciate the words you have addressed to me on behalf of your brother Chiefs as well as of yourself. As I have said elsewhere, I am glad to reckon many of those Chiefs amongst my personal friends, and their recognition of my wish to safeguard their interests, and to further their co-operation in the maintenance of our great Empire is very welcome to me, whilst their congratulations and those of their people so warmly expressed to Lady Minto and myself on our recent escape, have deeply touched us both. I hope that during my short visit to Your Highness, I may be able to obtain some insight into the public affairs, which you so ably supervise, and I am much looking forward to seeing your Imperial Service Troops, of whom I have heard so much. In the midst of so many evidences of prosperity, I deeply regret that there are symptoms of a recrudescence of plague in the city of Mysore, which are all the more disheartening, because I know that your Durbar has always shown the greatest foresight and energy in the measures taken to deal with this scourge, and I earnestly hope that their efforts will eventually meet with the success they have so well deserved. I must again thank you for the cordiality of your greeting to Lady Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot and myself. I can assure you, Maharaja, we shall delight in our visit to your beautiful State, and in the freedom of an out of door life in your keddah camp.

The Viceroy then proposed the health of the Maharaja, which was responded to with acclamation.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha have received a reply from the Private Secretary in reply to their telegram expressing abhorrence and condemnation of the Ahmedabad bomb incident and congratulations for Their Excellencies' lucky escape.

PATIALA SEDITION CASE.

Incriminating Documents Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

In the Patiala Sedition Case at Patiala, yesterday, Mr. Grey, for the prosecution applied, before the Special Court, for a further remand of fifteen days. He explained that a search of the houses of the various accused had resulted in each case in the discovery of incriminating documents, and that amongst the documents in the official "Arya Samaj," of which nearly all the accused were members, seditious books and lectures had been found. Evidence would also be given connecting each of the accused with various acts of sedition.

Counsel for accused opposed this application, and orders will be passed to-morrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 26.

Mr. McGregor is confirmed as Assistant Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. Armitstead officiates as District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, N. W. R. vice Mr. Bayley on leave.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 13th instant show a gain of Rs. 1,31,05,819 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908 and are less than those of 1907 by Rs. 86,02,486.

Sanction has been accorded to the estimate for the construction of new station building and a waiting shed at Berhampur, East Coast Section, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY FOR THE POOR.

Proposed Lying-in Hospital.

Mr. J. A. Wadia presided at a preliminary meeting held last evening in the Municipal Hall, in connection with Dr. Turner's scheme to establish a lying-in hospital for the poor, in Bombay.

The Chairman pointed out that several engagements clashing that evening many leading citizen who took a keen interest in the matter were unavoidably absent and he thought they should postpone arriving at a difinite decision to some future date.

In the meantime if Dr. Turner has anything to say he might do so.

Dr. Turner said that his scheme was already before the public through the local newspapers. He had received letters of sympathy and support in respect of it and among the sympathisers was His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He read the letter in which Sir George Clarke stated:

"I have read your pamphlet on 'Infant Mortality in Bombay' with great interest and deep concern. I think you have shown not only that the death rate among infants in this city is very high but that the causes may be traced mainly to ignorance and poverty. I cordially agree with you that an earnest endeavour should be made to succour the poor mothers and to save the helpless infants.

"I have seen the excellent hospital originated by Dr. T. B. Nariman which must have alleviated much suffering and prevented much loss of life among the Parsi Community. The best remedy for the sad evil to which you have drawn public attention is to develope such institutions for the use of the very poor and to train many more nurses capable of attending women in their houses and of advising mothers in the case of their infants. I am quite sure that if the facts and the urgent need are made known to the many kind-hearted philanthropists of Bombay it will be possible to make a good start in this direction. I warmly wish success to the movement and I trust that the meeting to-morrow will lay the foundation of a scheme which will receive general support from all who deplore preventable suffering and infant lives unnecessarily lost."

It was then resolved to postpone the meeting and, in the meantime, Dr. Turner was authorized to appea to trustees of charitable institutions, public bodies and private individuals to subscribe towards the proposed hospital.

Mr. J. A. Wadia started the subscription list with a donation of Rs. 1,000 on his own behalf.

The meeting then adjourned.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD IN BOMBAY.

Entertained by Presidency Association.

ADVOCATES ON INDIAN LABOUR MOVEMENT.

THE Bombay Presidency Association gave an afternoon entertainment yesterday in honour of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., at the Rooms of the Association, Apollo Bunder. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald were received by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Mr. D. E. Watcha, and introduced to the ladies and gentlemen present. They spent about a quarter of an hour in an informal talk with those present. Among those present on the occasion were Sir Pherozeshah and Lady Mehta; Mr. G. K. Gokhale; Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. and Miss D. E. Watcha; Mr. C. H. Setalvad; Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia; Mr Kershaspji Dadabhanji; Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai; Rao Bahadur N.T. Vaidya; Mr. B. N. Apaktyar; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Mr. N. M. Samarth; Mr. Kazi Kabirruddin; Dr. N. N. Katrak; Dr. and Mrs. Viegas; Mr. S. K. Barodawala; Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed; Dr. Jehangir Cursetji; Mr. N. N. Saher; Dr. and Mrs. S. Batliwala; Dr. B Dantra; Mr. J. Baptista; Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji; Mrs. Rao; Mr. and Mrs. J. Petit; Mr. C. M. Cursetji; Mr. D. B. Petit; Mrs. Faizi; Khan Bahadur D.R. Chiebgar; Mr. and Miss Hormusji A. Wadia; Mr. S. E. Warden; and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta addressing the meeting said that they all knew why they had met there that afternoon. They had met there to give a cordial welcome and at the same time to give a hearty send-off to Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Macdonald, for the guests of the evening were leaving Bombay for England the next day. They were all glad to meet a man in the position of Mr. Macdonald, who was a prominent and influential member of the great Labour Party in the Commons. Mr. Macdonald had travelled much and studied much. He had come to India to see what sort of country or continent it was and to study its problems. The speaker did not want to run the guest of the evening into giving his opinions on political questions. It was very difficult to do so when the atmosphere both in India and England was surcharged with political electricity. He referred to the papers recently published on the enlarged Councils and said that he felt it to be his duty to refer to the complaints that had been made against one great drawback of the whole scheme. It was an anomalous position that had been created that a community which formed only one-fifth of the total population of the country should have on the new Councils three-fourths representation in proportion to its members. He would also refer to an interview which Mr. Macdonald recently gave to a press representative. The attitude of these Anglo-Indian papers was quite inconsistent. If a visitor who came to this country expressed his views in accord with their own, then they would say that a Daniel had come to judgment. In this case it did not matter at all whether the visitor had been in India in half-a-dozen weeks or not. But if the visitor had the misfortune to form an opinion of Indian problems whichdid not agree with the views of the Anglo-Indian press, then the man would be put down as a monster of ignorance who after a six-months-and-two days' tour had the presumption to form and express an opinion on Indian matters. This had happened in the case of Mr. Macdonald who had been cried down by the Anglo-Indian press for venturing to give expressions to his views on Indian questions. From a recent telegram they had learnt how M. Jaure, the leader of the French Socialists, had approved of the policy of the great statesmen, Lords Morley and Minto. The speaker agreed with the sentiments expressed by M Jaure, but what he wished to emphasise was the inconsistent attitude of the Anglo-Indian press. The leader of the French Socialists had never some to this country, yet the Anglo-Indian press hailed him as a Daniel come to judgment, simply because his views happened to agree with those of their own. The guest of the evening was going back to his own country, where the atmosphere was, as he (the speaker) had already said, surcharged with political electricity. The Labour Party had to fight a tremendous battle. It had taken many a long and weary year to fructify the seeds which were sown by the great Reform Bill, but the Labour Party was now coming to its own. This conflict between the Labour Party and the other side was fought with tremendous interest to India; for it would be on the Labour Party that it would depend how the destinies of this country would be made and modified with the progress of the times. The speaker concluded by wishing long life and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

MR. MACDONALD AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

Mr. Macdonald, in response, thanked his audience for the very generous welcome they had given his wife and himself, and added that perhaps if he were a wise man he would stop there. He had learned a good many things since he came to India, and he was almost afraid to express anything. But he would say he had learnt one thing, that in India if one made a speech in the afternoon, one could not recognise it in print the next morning. He did not know if that was an Indian failing in particular, and he did not know if he was justified in the generalising about it. He had only been in India six weeks and two days, and consequently he dared say he had not had sufficient experience of the veracity of the Anglo-Indian Press (laughter) to come to any conclusion about it. His wife and he came out to India without any pre-conceived ideas, except the idea that the British Empire, if it was to last, must be based upon justice and also with the idea that if a people were educated, whether they were an Eastern or a Western people, in western political ideas, if they had John Stuart Mill and John Morley put into their hands, it was reaching a depth of ignorance and despair to imagine that they could be treated as a subject race. He came out also with the pre-conceived idea that the great problem with which the administrators of India were face to face was not the problem of bearing the white man's burden, but the problem of co-operation with the races of the Empire. (Applause.) He had no pre-conceived ideas as to how these principles were to be applied. He did not know what was going to happen in the course of his journey, but he came out knowing that two months, nearly three months, was too short a time for a stay in India. He did not require to come to Bombay to be told that. And even his humble programme had been cut short by circumstances. Therefore his wife and he set off for England to-morrow after their short stay. He was told by a critic who apparently had scanned with scrupulous care the days of the calendar, that when he made certain remarks it was six weeks and two days since his arrival. As a matter of fact, he believed it was six weeks, two days and ten hours, but he supposed these little inaccuracies must be forgiven those people who were the custodians of public opinion, so far as the Anglo-Indian press was concerned. (Laughter). He should go away, he wished to say finally, feeling that if he disagreed with the Congress on the evidence produced to him in India, he should say so. He wished to make his position perfectly clear. He came from England determined that as official who should offer to open his door to him should not be denied, he came determined to see all sides of the question, and he could say he had honestly and faithfully carried out his resolve. If he expressed any opinion, whether it was for or against the Congress, it would not be an opinion which represented only his own idea, but an opinion which he had reached after discussing questions with men of every section in India.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, who were garlanded.

MILL-HANDS' ADDRESS.

Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald then motored to Durgadevi Street, where they were presented with an address by the mill-hands of Bombay. The hall in which the meeting was held was crowded with mill-hands. Mr. G. K. Gokhale presided on the occasion.

After the Chairman had introduced Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. Talcherker read the following address:—

On behalf of the Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha (an Association newly started in the interests of the working men generally and Bombay mill-hands specially) we beg to express our great pleasure and gratitude to you for having found time in the midst of the pressure of your many engagements to receive an address at the hands of this Association. We had some time back reason to hope that your stay in Bombay would not be so short as it has now proved to be and we flattered ourselves that our Association would be able to take you round the mill centres, the dwellinghouses of the operatives and acquaint you with the real situation, economic and otherwise, of the workers in what is rightly called the premier industry of India, we mean the textile industry. But we have been made aware by the papers of the reasons which have cut short your stay in our midst and we wish God-speed to the great party to which you belong in the ensuing political campaign in England. The life-history of our newly formed Association will not take many seconds to tell. It has been in existence only for a few months and has no special achievement to boast of. Its chief aim is to introduce amongst the working classes of Bombay some rudiments of organised effort and co-operation without which no portion of any complex society can in these days secure adequate justice and fair treatment. It is a thousand pities that our workmen themselves have not as yet learnt to take any initiative in the matter. Nevertheless, it is an extremely fortunate circumstance and a matter of legitimate pride to us that the President of our Association has been for 37 years a working man himself. Some of the more prominent members of this Association, though not themselves belonging to the great body of workers, have keenly felt the need of the hour and in direct association with a large number of mill-hands have launched into existence this our humble Association to keep watch over all such matters as affect the interests of the workmen, to voice their grievances from time to time as occasion may require and to try to spread amongst the workmen the principles of co-operation, temperance and other kindred subjects. We fully realise the deep truth underlying the motto inscribed on the English Labour Annual that "The unity of Labour is the hope of the world" and our humble efforts, however feeble they may at present be, will be directed towards the realisation of that happy consummation. As in so many other fields and departments it will be yet a long time before Indian Labour can obtain a recognised place in the Labour federation of the world. But if there is anything which can hasten this happy consummation it is the making of primary education universal in this country. The efforts that are being made in this matter in this vast country are altogether inadequate. 'One out of five villages has not a schoolhouse' is a statement of the case which none has yet challenged. Both official and non-official agencies have realised the utter indefensibility of this position. But the annual outlay required for this purpose is grudged and is not yet forthcoming. As a member of the great Liberal party and specially as a leader of the Labour party we hope that from your place in Parliament you will do all that the influence of your party can do in the matter to place this primary and elementary requisite of a modern civilized man within the reach of the Indian working man and thus enable him to stretch the hand of fellowship right across the seas and continents to his comrades in the civilised countries of the word. In conclusion, we hope that you will always keep a warm corner in your heart for the Indian working man. Thanking you again for having kindly accepted our address we beg to subscribe ourselves."

Mr. Macdonald replaying to the address said:—

A LABOUR MOVEMENT FOR INDIA.

In reply, Mr. Macdonald remarked that he was a member of a Labour Party, of which no section was more devotedly adherent to it, than the textile cotton operatives of Lancashire. The address, which had been presented to him, showed that the time had now come for the Indian working classes to organise and take their places in the great labour federations of the world. The experience that the working classes had had in Britain, showed that when capital was organised and took the countrymen from the fields and paid them wages in the big towns, they could not save themselves except by themselves. Co-operation amongst themselves was the only thing which could keep the manhood of India as powerful as it ought to be. In England, when one man was victimised, his fellows took his case up to see that no injustice was done. That was what the workers had to do in India. At Home they went to a further stage. Capital was very powerful and labour organisations recognised that they must take their share in political work. To-day the unions all put their heads together and they spoke as a great federation of labour, and told the needs of the workers to the rich men, who sat in the House of Commons. The result was that they had good laws, though not so many nor so good as they hoped to have. Continuing he said he did not know whether the English had taught the Indians much. He did not know whether the interference of the West had been so good for them, as it might have been. On that point he expressed no opinion, but he would tell them now, that the moment India became an industrial country as she was rapidly becoming, then the only thing for the Indian workmen to do was to follow in the steps which the English workmen had taken, so that in time to come they would hear of the Indian labour movement ranging itself besides the labour movements of the civilised countries of Europe. It was not a question of being white or brown or yellow; they were all the working classes, which comprehended all creeds, all races, all civilisations. "I hoped," "he concluded," the day is not far distant when you will stand side by side with us in this great Labour movement. I hope to see a strong Labour movement in India, I hope to see it stretching out hands across the sea, and we shall return to it a strong grip, and go forward together in the cause of progress."

At the request of the Chairman Mrs. Macdonald addressed the meeting. She said that they in England had realised that to make the Labour movement successful they must have a ladies' section in the machinery of the party. She had seen that in India as in England, women were found working in the field and at the machines. Women generally had harder times than men, because while the latter had to do only their ordinary work, women had, besides doing the ordinary work, also to look after their children and their household affairs. The Labour movement was not a sex movement. She asked the mill-hands not to exclude women from any organisations that they might form in the future. If they asked for any benefits they must ask them both for men and women.

The Chairman then addressed a few words to the meeting. He said that he had not much to say with regard to the mill-hands' institution. Self-reliance must be their motto. As they had said in the address, education alone would enable them to carry to a successful issue the uphill work they had undertaken.

A few other speakers addressed the meeting, after which Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald were garlanded. A vote of thanks to the the guests of the evening and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 26.

At last evening's meeting of the Congress Reception Committee, the Sub-Committee that was appointed to open negotiations with certain ex-delegates of the Congress who have not joined the Reception Committee this year, reported the failure of their attempt. It was resolved that further negotiations be dropped for the present.

The next item was the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Hon'ble Harkishen Lal and Kanhyalal, Pleader, Amritsar were unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Raisada Bhagatram, Barrister, Jullundur. Rai Bahadur Harichand of Multan, a Parsee merchant, were also elected Vice-Chairmen on the result of voting.

S PADMANABHAIR, Senior Dewan Peshkar, Travancore, has been appointed Officiating Dewan in place of the permanent incumbent, who will accompany the Maharaja on his tour to Madras. His Highness leaves on Monday.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place on the 6th of December at Mhow, India, between George Milner Ormerod, R.H.A., eldest son of T. A. Ormerod, M. D. F.R.C.P., 25, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, and Green Hill, Hants, and Mildred Grace Ottley, younger daughter of the late Drewry Gifford Ottley, Cartown House, Ireland, and step-daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair Westcott, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., Mhow, India.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Nov. 12. PARIS, Nov. 13.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King, who opened the jubilee extension of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Bloomsbury, on November 4, left London on the following day for Sandringham. His Majesty and the Queen paid a visit on Saturday to the Art Loan Exhibition at King's Lynn. On Tuesday the King celebrated his 68th birthday at Sandringham, the festivities being attended by many members of the Royal Family.

Birthday Honours.—The list of Honours conferred on the occasion of the King's birthday is published, and includes two new peerages.

Ecclesiastical.—The operations of restoration at Winchester Cathedral have had to be curtailed owing to lack of funds.—The report of the committee appointed to prepare a new translation of the Athanasian Creed is issued.

Election Intelligence.—In the South Armagh election Dr. O'Neill (Nationalist) was returned by a majority of 1,532 over the Unionist candidate, Mr. Best.—A vacancy has been created in the representation of Portsmouth by the death of Sir John Baker.

Holbein's "Duchess of Milan."—The National Art-Collections Fund, having made the final payment for the purchase of this picture, have presented it to the Trustees of the National Gallery as a gift to the nation.

King Manuel's Visit.—The King of Portugal will arrive in England on Monday on a visit to the King and Queen at Windsor Castle.

Naval and Military.—Rear-Admiral E. A. Simons has been selected for the appointment of Admiral-Superintendent of Malta Dockyard.—In a letter to Mr. Lloyd, of Cardiff, Lord Charles Beresford reiterates his statements that the Navy is not properly organized or trained for war, and that a system of espionage, favouritism, and intimidation has been employed for the last few years.—Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott has stated that the Navy had never been in such an efficient state as it was at present.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords the Finance Bill has been read a first time without discussion, and the second reading of the London Elections Bill has been defeated.—The Finance Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons last week. The Lord's amendments to the Irish Land Bill were under discussion on Friday, and Mr. Birrell's formal motion to disagree with the amendments was carried, after which the House adjourned until November 23.

The British Antarctic Expedition.—The Royal Geographical Society will contribute £500 and the Royal Society £350 towards this expedition.

The Brennan Mono-rail System.—Some demonstrations of this system were carried out on Wednesday in the grounds of the Brennan factory at New Brompton.

The Budget.—Our Parliamentary correspondent says that when the Finance Bill is considered in the House of Lords on second reading an official Opposition amendment will be moved adverse to the measure. The rejection of the Bill may, therefore, be deemed to be assured.

The Guildhall Banquet.—The Lord Mayor gave his inaugural banquet at the Guildhall on Tuesday, when the Prime Minister, in responding to the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," dealt with the South African Union, Imperial Defence, Relations with Foreign Powers, and the Congo question.

The New Lord Mayor.—Sir John Knill, the new Lord Mayor, was admitted to office with the usual formalities at the Guildhall on Monday. The Lord Mayor's Show took place on the following day

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Defence Bill is stated to be practically safe.—A strike has been declared by the coalminers in the Newcastle and Maitland districts of New South Wales.

Canada.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in replying to a labour delegation who protested against the creation of a Canadian Navy, said they had decided to have a Navy in Canada to defend, if necessary, the rights of Canada, and to help the Motherland.—A Cabinet Council has decided that the Naval Bill to be introduced next Session shall provide for the construction of a number of war vessels.—It is stated that the Government proposes to modify its naval programme by reducing the initial expenditure from £4,000,000 to £2,500,000. Mr. Monk, leader of the Quebec Conservatives, attacked the naval policy of the Dominion Government in a speech to his constituents on Monday night. Mr. Monk maintained that the construction of a Navy at the present time would be entirely beyond Canada's resources, and that a Canadian Navy would be useless for assisting to guard Great Britain's supremacy.—It is stated that Canada will shortly make a first step towards meeting some of the drastic provisions of the new Tariff Act of the United States.

New Zealand.—The New Zealand Government proposes to raise a loan not exceeding £2,000,000 at 3 1-2 per cent. for the fulfilment of the Dreadnought offer. The loan will be paid off in 18 years by means of a sinking fund of 4 per cent.

South Africa.—Speaking at Bulawayo, Lord Selborne referred to Rhodesia and the Union.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States and Japan.—At a banquet given in Washington to a party of Japanese business men who are visiting America, Mr. Knox, American Secretary of State, referred to the friendship which existed between the two countries.

A Banker's Bequests.—By the will of Mr. J. S. Kennedy, a New York banker, £5,000,000 is left to public institutions and charitities.

The Navy.—The new battleship "Dakota" has developed a "maximum" speed of 22 1-2 knots and an average speed of 21·8 knots, a world's battleship speed record.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor in New York.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor has raised a large sum in New York for the Irish Party.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—Our Special correspondent in South America, writing from Buenos Ayres, gives details of the export trade of the Argentine Republic to Great Britain. He discusses the operations of the American Beef Trust in Argentina.

Austria.—It is announced that arrangements will shortly be made by the Austrian Government for the public sale for radium for medical and experimental purposes.

Denmark.—The newly-formed Zahle Cabinet, which is the first Radical Ministry in Denmark, intends to put into operation the laws concerning the defence of Copenhagen passed by the late Government. The Cabinet is without a majority in the Lower House.

France.—The Bill on electoral reform has been under discussion in the French Chamber.—The trial of Mme. Steinheil for the murder of her husband and her mother has engaged the Seine Assize Court during the week.

France and Morocco.—El Mokri, the Chief of the Moroccan special mission, has stated that the negotiations between the French Government and Mulai Hafid "had reached a point at which an early solution was to be expected."

Germany.—The election for the Lower Cham

Cretan question and the non-fulfilment of certain definite promises which were given to His Majesty last year.

Italy.—The balance-sheet of the Italian railways for 1908-9 shows that railway finance in Italy has not improved.

Japan.—An agitation is being made for the reduction of the land tax.—Lord Kitchener on Wednesday had luncheon with the Emperor.

King Manuel's Visit to Spain.—The King of Portugal arrived in Madrid on Monday on a visit to King Alfonso.

Persia.—Ardebil has been captured by the Shahsevans, and it is reported that many people have been killed and that half the town has been pillaged. The Russian Consulate is stated to be safe.

Spain and the Riffs.—Our special correspondent telegraphs from Melilla that he has had an interview with Mulai Hafid's envoy to the Riffs. The envoy is optimistic and thinks that some arrangement making for peace can be arrived at. The Spanish forces have occupied two forward positions dominating the Beni Sicar country.

Aerial Navigation.—At Sandown Park on Saturday M. Paulhan made a successful attempt on the highest flight record, attaining an altitude of 977ft.

A New Atlantic Deep-Sea Expedition.—A correspondent supplies details respecting a deep-sea expedition to be undertaken in the Atlantic, from the Canary Islands to the Faroes, in the spring of next year, under the direction of Sir John Murray, in the steamer "Michael Sars," which has been gratuitously placed at his disposal by the Norwegian Government.

An International Map of the World.—We publish some details respecting the conference which, at the invitation of the British Government, will assemble at the Foreign Office next Tuesday to consider the possibility of the preparation on a common system of a map of the world on a scale of about 16 statute miles to the inch.

Drama.—The new Theatre at New York has been opened.—At St. James's Theatre on Tuesday a new play by Mr. R. C. Carton, entitled "Lorrimer Sabiston, Dramatist," was produced.

Shipping.—Alterations are announced in the sailings of the steamers of the White Star and American lines between Southampton and Liverpool and New York.

Sport.—On Saturday a large number of Rugby and Association football matches were played.—Oxford University have beaten the Sunningdale Golf Club by seven matches to four.—The M. C. C. team for South Africa left England on Saturday.

Obituary.—Lord Selby, Sir Benjamin Cohen, Mr. Lionel Brough, the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, F. R. S., Sir John Baker, M.P., Mr. Montague Guest.—"Times."

MORGANATIC WIFE.

Reception at the Kaiser's Court.

Berlin, Nov. 12.

The conspicuous honours offered by the Kaiser to the Duchess of Hohenberg, the morganatic wife of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the Austro-Hungarian Throne), both of whom are now visiting the Imperial Court at Potsdam, provoke universal attention and comment.

At last night's State dinner the Kaiser placed the Duchess next to himself, thus conferring the highest attention which under similar conditions could be bestowed to an Empress or Queen.

All the other Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family were present, in addition to the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary as well as the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece who are also guests at Potsdam.

This is the first time the morganatic wife of a royal prince has ever been received on terms of social equality by the House of Hohenzollern. That such a precedent should be broken in the case of a woman who a few year ago held the comparatively modest position of a lady in-waiting at the Austrian Court is regarded in diplomatic circles as fresh evidence of the Kaiser's determination to leave nothing undone to bind the Austro-German Alliance still more firmly.

It is considered not improbable that the recognition of the Duchess by the German Court is the preliminary to still another promotion, which may yet give her the right to wear the crown as Empress of Austria.

A section of the Press congratulates the Kaiser upon his acumen in assuring to himself and Germany the lasting gratitude of the astute and influential wife of Austria-Hungary's future Sovereign.

ARCHDUKE'S RENUNCIATION.

The romantic marriage of the Archduke to the Countess Sophie von Chotek excited great interest seven years ago. The union being morganatic received the Emperor's consent only on condition that the Archduke renounced the right of his children born of this marriage to the thrones of Austria and Hungary.

The Duchess Sophie von Hohenberg is one of seven sisters, and the daughter of the late Count von Chotek, a Court official, and a great favourite of the Emperor. The strict etiquette of the Austrian Court proved irksome to the Duchess, and caused her to withdraw as much as possible from the life of Vienna.

She is a woman of strong character and great piety, and is especially popular in Hungary. During his recent visits to Vienna the German Emperor paid marked attention to the Duchess, and insisted on disregarding some of the rules imposed by a morganatic marriage. This attitude of the German Emperor has done much to remove the coolness that formerly existed between his Imperial Majesty and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

KING MANOEL.

Birthday at Windsor.

London, November 13.

King Manoel of Portugal will celebrate his birthday on Monday next on English soil, arriving at Portsmouth and Windsor on that day. To-day the Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister, will embark with Captain the Hon. Seymour Fortescue in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Cherbourg to meet his Majesty, who is travelling direct from Madrid to the French port. King Manoel is due at Cherbourg at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning. A French and British naval escort will accompany the yacht across the Channel tomorrow evening.

At Portsmouth the Royal visitor will be met by the Prince of Wales, who will travel by the King's train from Victoria. King Manoel, with the Prince of Wales, will afterwards travel direct from Portsmouth to Windsor. There, at the Great Western Station, the King and Queen, with other members of the royal family, will meet their guest.

During his stay at Windsor King Manoel will enjoy two days shooting in the Great Park, and there will be two State banquets and a theatrical performance in the Waterloo Chamber. King Manoel will be invested with the Order of the Garter, a brilliant ceremonial. His Majesty will present the young King with the Insignia of the Garter worn by his murdered father, King Carlos.

Among the guests on Wednesday, when the young monarch will visit the City and lunch with the Lord Mayor, are the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Patricia, the chief officers of State, and several Cabinet Ministers.

King Manoel after leaving Windsor is to stay in London for a day or two incognito, and he will probably visit his uncle, the Duc d'Orleans, at Wood Norton, before returning to France, where he becomes the guest of President Fallieres.

The anniversaries of both the sections of the Arya Samaj, Gurukul and College sections begun yesterday and last till Monday.

A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening to consider the situation in the Transvaal. Mr. Polak has addressed a letter to the Press dwelling upon the Indian grievances in that Colony and urging united actions in India to press upon His Majesty's Ministers to ameliorate the grievances.

A Press Communique issued in Calcutta state that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Arthur Du Pre Denning to the post of Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institution in Bengal.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

The New Lord Mayor.

With the traditional ceremonial Sir John Knill was on Nov. 8 installed Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing in succession to Sir George Truscott, the Masters, Wardens, and Courts of the Goldsmiths', Stationers, and Plumbers' Companies assembled at the Mansion House, where the healths of the Lord Mayor and the Lord Mayor-elect, acting in joint chairmanship, were drunk with great cordiality. At the Guildhall shortly afterwards the Aldermen met in the Aldermen's Court, where Sir George Truscott said farewell to his brethren, after thanking them and the high officers for their loyal assistance. The ceremony of admission took place immediately after in the great hall, a large company assembling to witness the quaintly interesting proceedings. The ceremony ended, the new Lord Mayor took his departure from the Guildhall amid cheers.

The retiring Lord Mayor, on the conclusion of the business at the Mansion House Police Court, in taking leave of the officials, said he desired to record his deep sense of the value of the important and able services they had rendered him in the administration of justice at that Court during his year of office. To the members of the Bar and solicitors who had practised before him he wished also to tender his sincere thanks for their unfailing courtesy and assistance. He was mindful not to forget the police, upon whom he had only praise to bestow for the humanity they invariably displayed in the execution of their duties.

THE SHOW.

The procession of the new Lord Mayor, Sir John Knill, from the Guildhall to the Law Courts and back, took place on Nov. 9 in much more favourable weather conditions than usually prevail Nov. 9. Its principal feature was the substitution of a military display for the customary emblematic cars. Naval Volunteers, Territorials, detachments of Regulars, Field Telegraph and Balloon Corps, Boy Scouts and boy marksmen preceded the civic procession proper, and were heartily greeted by the immense crowds of spectators who lined the route.

Arrived at the Law Courts, the Lord Mayor found awaiting him the Lady Mayoress with maids of honour and pages. In the Lord Chief Justice's Court the Recorder presented Sir John Knill to the Judges. The Lord Chief Justice congratulated Sir John Knill on his election, and proceeded to express an emphatic opinion that it was not possible for existing number of Judges of the King's Bench Division properly to discharge their duties. After tendering the usual invitation to the Judges to the Guildhall banquet, the Lord Mayor withdrew, and the procession returned to the Guildhall.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

The Lord Mayor gave his inaugural banquet at night at the Guildhall. There was a large and distinguished company of guests, among whom were the Prime Minister, Mrs. Asquith and Miss Asquith, Mr. Haldane, M. P., Mr. Churchill, M. P., and Mrs. Churchill, Lord Carrington and Lady Carrington, Mr. Herbert Samuel, M. P., Mr. S. K. Causton M. P., and the Japanese Ambassador.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. Sheriff Roll proposed "The Imperial Forces."

Admiral of the Fleet, Sir E. Seymour, in responding for the Navy, said he considered its present condition extremely satisfactory. He asked his hearers to believe that any disagreement between naval officers was the outcome of their zeal for the welfare of the country.

Mr. Haldane, replying for the Army, said:—With an island Power such as ours it is not well with us unless Army and Navy are united in the closest bonds. I have cause to look back with gratitude to the generosity and friendliness which the members of the senior Service have extended to the Army during my tenure of the seals of Office. And yet I feel that a closer relation were good for us. In days long past Carthage, although she had a general at least as great as Napoleon, perished because army and navy were not closely united, and the lesson of the second Punic War is a lesson full of guidance for us in these days. Again, if you read something much more recent and equally great, the despatches of Nelson in the Mediterranean campaign of 1795-96, you see the same thing—that great strategical brain realising how he was suffering from the want of co-operation with the Army. Well, I cannot help thinking that we are progressing, and Army and Navy alike will recognise the necessity of great strategical principles which can only be fashioned forth if the two Services are under one and the same roof, so far as those principles are concerned, and regard themselves as different branches from the same trunk. Towards that condition of things some steps have been made. Mr. Balfour founded the Committee of Imperial Defence and took a great step forward, and under the presidency of my right hon. friend the Prime Minister further steps forward have been taken in that direction. But the idea is one which I feel persuaded, will take closer and closer hold of our people the more they realise what the true character of the problem is for an island Power whose ships cannot penetrate the Himalayas and whose soldiers cannot cross the seas unless they are borne on the backs of our ironclads. The future will not disclose its secrets, and these things remain for the future. But the more I see of my fellow-countrymen the more I have faith and confidence that this practical people still remains in the full tide of its virility, and that it is not falling behind. I look forward with confidence to the future, and I thank you, my Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Roll, for the opportunity of returning the thanks of the Army for the reception which it has had in the City of London. (Cheers.)

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The Lord Mayor proposed "His Majesty's Ministers," and Mr. Asquith responded. In the course of his speech he said:—

Ten years ago to-day, my Lord Mayor—it seems difficult to realise it—we were in the earliest stages of the war. It was a war which, by the heroism and endurance it called forth, both upon the one side and upon the other, could only end in mutual admiration and respect. (Cheers.) But it was also a war which, from the antecedents and the nature of the quarrel, might well have been expected to leave behind it smouldering memories and secular estrangements. To-day it would almost seem as though not only had the wounds of the war been healed, but that its very scars were being obliterated. (Cheers.) I doubt whether there is a more remarkable spectacle recorded in history than that which is unfolding itself before our eyes in South Africa, the spectacle of men of two races who so shot a time ago were engaged in bitter and internecine combat burying the animosities of the past, uniting in loyal and affectionate allegiance to one and the same Sovereign, and joining hands in building up upon free, upon just, and upon liberal foundations the fabric of a common national life. (Cheers.) Great my Lord Mayor, is the magic, as all our history proves, of free institutions. (Hear, hear.) If we do not forget, as we cannot and as we ought not to do, that besides Briton and Boer South Africa contains a vast population of the coloured subjects of the King we may I believe, feel the strongest confidence that the same width of outlook, the same liberality of temper which has made possible the union, will be exercised as widely and as promptly as policy and prudence may allow in extending to its broadest possible limits both the rights and privileges of citizenship. I am certain, at any rate that I may say in your name and in the name of the whole British people that the new union starts on its voyage with our warmest prayers and our most sanguine hopes. (Cheers.)

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The other step in the development of our empire which has to be put down to the credit of the past year is one to which my right hon. friend and colleague has already alluded—the assembling and the work of the Conference of Imperial Defence. (Hear, hear.) That Conference, in which all our self-governing Dominions and Colonies were represented, immediately followed the inspiriting manifestations of loyalty and offers of naval assistance which last spring proceeded from New Zealand, from Canada, and from Australia. (Cheers.) The Conference, as I have said, was fully representative. It was animated throughout by a deep sense of the unity and of the interdependence of the empire. It had at its disposal the best expert advice, and it came to practical conclusions which, for the first time, lay down upon definite principles and with a due regard to the variety of local conditions the respective parts which by free agreement the mother country and our dominions over the seas are to play in the case of any possible aggression in the defence of their territory, their commerce, their trade routes the common interests of the empire as a whole (Cheers.) I pass now, my Lord Mayor, to a still wider point of view—our relations to other Powers and to the international interests which in these days are the common concern—I might almost say the common property—of the whole world.

FRIENDLY INTERNATIONAL INCIDENTS.

Let me in passing recall two recent incidents, one of a wholly pleasing, one of a more sombre character, each of which in its own way has, I hope, helped both to illustrate and to confirm our international friendship. The first is the Hudson celebrations in America—(cheers)—in which the gallant admiral who has already responded to the toast of the Navy, and whom we congratulate to-day on a well-earned mark of his Majesty's gracious favour—(cheers)—so worthily, represented the flag and interpreted the sentiments of the people of this country to our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic. The other, which I am glad to be able to refer to in the presence of his Excellency the Japanese Ambassador, was the spontaneous manifestation, the spontaneous association of the Government and of the people of this country in the national mourning of our allies in Japan on the untimely and tragic death of one of their most illustrious statesmen. (Hear, hear.) To few men has it been given in so large a measure as it was to Prince Ito to witness the visible and permanent results of prescient patriotism and untiring self-sacrifice, and I make a prediction which runs no risk of being falsified when I say that he will always find a place among those rare men whom history honours as the architects of great nations. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, when I addressed your predecessor, whom I am glad to see sitting beside you after a year of splendid labour—(cheers)—about to be crowned, I hope by well-earned repose—when I addressed your predecessor from this place last year, the international sky here in Europe was somewhat clouded, and there were signs on the horizon which might well have seemed to portend a spell of stormy weather. I am happy to be able to speak to you to-night without any of the lurking apprehensions which it was then not wholly possible to lay aside.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

This country, I need not remind you, my Lord Mayor, had not then, and has not now, any selfish or separate interests of her own in the Near East. (Hear, hear.) Our sole objects were, as they have continued to be, first to maintain peace, next to secure that the changes which in the course of time and events, become inevitable in treaty-made arrangements should be the subject of general assent, and lastly to claim every facility for the free development of the new era which had opened with a sudden and a hopeful dawn in the Turkish Empire. These objects, I am glad to say, have been substantially attained. I am far from saying that all possible sources of disquietude in the Balkans and in the east of Europe having been removed, but there is nothing, so far as I know, that under existing conditions should not yield to time and to tact. When Great Powers with almost infinite resources of destruction and disturbance at their command set the example of self-restraint, it ought not to be beyond, and I believe it is not beyond, the concerted efforts of a peace-seeking diplomacy to localise and satisfy such elements of unrest as still remain. For ourselves, for Great Britain, I repeat what I said last year, that our policy has not changed. The "ententes" and the friendships with others Powers which of late years we have happily attained, and which the strain and stress of the last twelve months have at once tested and confirmed, are in no sense either aggressive in their purpose or exclusive in their scope. If I speak for one moment of Germany, it is to say again that I know of nothing which need stand in the way of a full and friendly understanding which it is, I believe, a cherished object of the wisest statesmanship and of the best moral and social forces in both countries to promote. (Cheers.)

THE CONGO.

Mr. Asquith welcomed the declaration made by the Belgian Government with regard to the Congo State as opening a more hopeful prospect for a solution of the Congo question, which was earnestly desired. If the proposals of the Belgian Government secured the welfare of the inhabitants of the Congo and freedom of commerce to all nations, then his Majesty's Government would be ready and eager to recognise the annexation.

The Lord Mayor proposed "Their Excellencies the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers." The Japanese Ambassador replied to the toast. He said:—You have conferred a great honour upon me, my Lord Mayor, by coupling my name with this toast. On behalf of my colleagues and myself I beg to thank you most cordially for the very kind words which you have used in proposing the toast and I have also to tender my thanks to the company for the great kindness with which it has endorsed his lordship's remarks. As you are all aware, the diplomatic representatives are messengers of peace, and they endeavour to the best of their ability to carry on international work and to settle questions which may arise between nations from time to time in a peaceful and amicable manner. Sometimes they have failed, but in most cases they have succeeded. It is a matter of sincere gratification for the happiness of mankind that the scope and activity of peaceful diplomacy are being gradually extended and enhanced in importance, with the result that the arbitrament of arms is becoming a matter of rare occurrence. The duties of a diplomatist are, as a rule, of a very pleasant description. He is always treated with courtesy and consideration by the Government and people of the country where he may reside for the time being. He has disagreeable moments sometimes, (Laughter.) That happens when he is unable to induce the Government of the country to which he is accredited to see things in exactly the same light as he sees them in himself. That is inevitable, however; but my colleagues will support me when I say that the life of a diplomatist in London is invariably pleasant, because all reasonable representations receive a fair hearing, and even in a case when he cannot get the views of his Government accepted, a diplomatist feels persuaded that what animates his Majesty's Government is consideration of justice and fair play, and he is compelled to admit their high motives, although he may disagree with their decisions. Then the social side of the life of a diplomatist in London is highly agreeable. People of all classes are extremely kind, courteous, and hospitable to the foreign diplomatist, and that in no superficial manner. For all these reasons any one who has the good fortune to be accredited to the Court of St. James would be loth indeed to have his post exchanged for any other. Speaking for my country and my countrymen, I can assure you that they rejoice at the warm friendship which happily exists between the two island empires, and which has proved to be such a powerful influence in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and good understanding not, merely upon the parties immediately concerned, but upon the whole civilised world. It is the great wish of my countrymen that that alliance may be long continued, as they believe it also to be yours. (Cheers.)

Other toasts followed.

PROVINCIAL MAYORS.

The Lord Mayors and Mayors were elected on Nov. 9 in England and Wales for the ensuing year. Of the provincial Mayors 183 are Conservatives, 18 Liberal Unionists, 104 Liberals, and 5 Labour men. There are also 1 Irish Nationalist, 1 Independent Liberal, and 2 Independents, while in 5 cases the politics are not stated. Last year there were 167 Conservative, 19 Liberal Unionist, and 131 Liberal Mayors in the provincial boroughs. Of the 28 Mayors of London boroughs 18 are Municipal Reformers, 4 Progressives, and 5 Independents. No fewer than 99 retiring Mayors in London and the provinces we re-elected. Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the first woman Mayor in England, was re-elected at Aldeburgh, though there was some opposition to the nomination. No other woman Mayor was elected. A number of peers, including the Duke of Devonshire (Eastbourne), Lord Fitzwilliam (Sheffield), Lord Exeter (Stamford), and Lord Forester (Wenlock) were among the Mayors elected on Nov. 9. Lord George Hamilton was elected Mayor of Deal and Mr. Justice Phillimore Mayor of Kensington.

A correspondent says:—A private club of Russian aviators (it should be more correctly of "Russian aviation" for there are no aviators in Russia yet), has ordered a new plane abroad of the Farman pattern, which will be fitted not with the usual wheels but with runners like those of a light sledge. It is intended to utilise the magnificent expanse of the frozen mouth of the river Neva for experiments in aviation this winter. A good deal of admirable sport was obtained last winter between St. Petersburg and Kronstadt on the ice by skaters fitted with sail-wings, and a few ice-boats were also to be seen. As there is always wind, however, it is doubtful, if the ice-expanse will prove as suitable an aviation ground as it would otherwise be in all respects,

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The Celebrations at Sandringham.

The sixty-eight anniversary of the King's Birthday was celebrated at Sandringham on Nov. 9 in brilliant weather the sun shining throughout the day. His Majesty received a large number of congratulatory telegrams and letters from various places at home and abroad. A number of handsome presents also arrived during the day. Prince Olav, the crown Prince of Norway and the younger children of the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the King early in the morning to wish his Majesty "Many happy returns of the day." Shortly afterwards the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Teck, and a number of the visitors to Sandringham House proceeded in motor cars to the Anmer and Sternbourne fields for partridge shooting. Birds were plentiful, and excellent sport was obtained. While at Anmer the King inspected the new water-tower which has been erected to supply the district with water. At luncheon, which was served in a marquee erected in the fields, the shooting party was joined by the Queen, the Queen of Norway, the Princess of Wales, and Princess Victoria, who had driven in a motor car from Sandringham. The Duchess of Teck, the Dowager Countess of Dudley, and the Earl and Countess of Londesborough were also present. After lunch the Queen and the other royal ladies and their guests watched the shooting for a short time before returning to Sandringham House.

The celebrations were overclouded by the sudden death of Mr. Montague Guest, one of the King's Birthday guests, who dropped dead in a field. Shooting was going on after lunch across the Sternbourne fields towards Sandringham, when Mr. Guest was seen to fall forward. He had not himself been shooting, but he was watching the sport, following a short distance behind the line of guns. The King and the Prince of Wales were not far off. Inspector Spencer and others who were following the guns immediately went to Mr. Guest's assistance, but he was found to be dead. The occurrence caused great consternation. The King and the Prince were much distressed, and his Majesty instantly ordered the shooting to be stopped. The Sandringham ambulance was sent for and the body removed, and later it was conveyed home by train. The King and his guests returned in their motors to Sandringham House. The Queen and the other ladies were deeply affected on hearing the news. All the festival side of the Birthday observances was cancelled.

The Court Circular, after describing the death of Mr. Guest through a sudden failure of the heart says:—"Their Majesties are deeply grieved at the loss of such an old and valued friend."

IN LONDON.

The anniversary of the King's Birthday was celebrated in London by the display of flags on most of the public buildings and many private ones, and by the illuminations in the evening. Flags were flying over most of the Government offices and at the offices of the Agents-General for the Colonies in Victoria Street as well as Westminster Abbey; St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the Westminster Guildhall, the National Gallery, the Royal Courts of Justice, and many other buildings. Royal salutes were fired at noon in St. James's Park and at the Tower.

The illuminations were extensive. The official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury bore a handsome crystal device, the Admiralty exhibited a nautical device in the form of a crystal roped oval and crown with an anchor in the centre and there were illuminated crystal signs at the offices of the Local Government Board, the Office of Works the Home Foreign and Colonial Offices, the Offices of the Treasury and the Horse Guards. Most of the clubs in Pall Mall and Tt. James's Street were illuminated with gas braziers. The illuminations at the Constitutional and Junior Constitutional Clubs, the Caledonian, Devonshire, Union Royal Thames Yacht and Raleigh Clubs were particularly effective.

IN THE COUNTRY.

There were the unusual celebration in the country generally, bells being rung and flags flown at the public buildings. At Windsor a salute was fired in the Long Walk. The Royal Standard was flown over the Round Tower of Windsor Castle. The Eton boys were given a whole holiday. The Royal Warrant holders sent a telegram conveying to the King their loyal and hearty congratulations, and the newly-elected Mayor, Mr. C. F. Dyson, telegraphed the greetings of the townspeople to his Majesty, expressing the hope that his life might long be spared. He received the following reply:—"I am commanded by the King to thank you and the townspeople of Windsor for the kind and loyal congratulations.—Knollys."

At a meeting of the Joint Diocesan Synods of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Peacocke) presiding, it was decided to send a birthday greeting to the King. The flagstaff at the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes was dressed over all, as was the schooner yacht "Vera," lying in Cowes Roads. At the Royal Naval College, Osborne, at Carisbrooke Castle, and at the coastguard stations in the isle of Wight there were rainbow displays of flags. The ships at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Kingstown were dressed, and royal salutes were fired. At Aldershot also a salute was fired.

ABROAD.

Telegrams from the naval and military stations abroad indicate that the usual observance of the King's Birthday as a general holiday was followed, flags being flown salutes fired, the ships dressed and the customary official dinners given. After the dinner at Malta in the evening the Governor and Lady Rundle held a reception at the Palace. At Burmuda the troops were reviewed and the town gaily decorated. At port Louis (Mauritius) there were thansgiving services in the principal Anglican and Roman Catholic churches and the Governor's dinner at night was followed by a Levee on the 10th. In Johannesburg 2,300 Volunteers gave a royal salute and at Pietermaritzburg Sir Matthew Nathan reviewed 1,500 troops and police.

Telegrams have been received by the King from Lord Grey on behalf of the Canadian people, and from Sir Walter Hely. Hutchinson, on behalf of Cape Colony, offering loyal congratulations on his birthday. His Majesty has replied to both messages, expressing his thanks and appreciation.

In most of the European capitals (including Paris Berlin, St. Petersburg. The Hague, Constantinople, and Belgrade) and at Washington the official visits of congratulation were paid and the usual diplomatic dinners and receptions given. In several cases the members of the British Colony telegraphed their loyal greetings to the King. The French Canadian newspaper "La Presse," publishes an article giving expression to the feelings of loyalty and affection entertained by French Canadians for his Majesty.

The King of Italy sent from his hunting lodge at San Rossore a telegram of cordial greeting to King Edward.

A "Reuter" telegram from Mainz states that the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse gave a luncheon at the Castle at noon on the 9th in honour of the birthday of King Edward. The guests included Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Battenberg. Mr. Harford, the British Charge d'Affaires, and Lieut. Rooke honorary attache to the Legation at Darmstadt.

DISASTER IN JAMAICA.

News After Six Days' Silence.

HAVOC OF FLOOD AND HURRICANE.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

London, Nov. 13.

Another disaster has occurred in Jamaica. For nearly a week there has been no communication with the Island. This ominous silence, which seemed to protend a great disaster, has at last been broken. A wireless message has put an end to uncertainty and given to the world a terrible story of unprecedented rains and floods and tidal upheavals that have spread ruin and devastation over the island.

Ten inches of rain are reported to have been the daily record for three days. A faint idea of what this means may be conveyed by the fact that during the notorious month of October, when torrential rains afflicted the British Isles, the total rainfall in London during the twenty-four days was only 4·07 inches.

The destruction of property on land and sea appears to have been great, and though no loss of life is reported it is impossible to hope that the inhabitants have escaped the fatal effects of such a visitation.

WIRELESS TIDINGS OF DISASTER.

New York, Nov. 12.

The mysterious silence which has enwrapped Jamaica for six anxious days was broken this afternoon by a brief wireless message telling of hurricane shipwrecks, unprecedented rainfall and vast damage.

Of earthquakes no authentic intelligence has been received but most experts agree that the occurrence of a vast upheaval of the sea bottom furnishes the only reasonable explanation of the breaking of all the cables at points not yet determined.

The message with curt, lurid details of the catastrophe comes from Mr. Pyers, a wireless operator on the German steamship "Prinz August Wilhelm" at Kingston. It is dated 9 p.m. Thursday, and reads: "On Wednesday there was a hurricane, and on Thursday unprecedented rainfalls. The railway is washed out, the telegraph crippled, and the cables broken.

"The United States naval vessel "Eagle" smashed into the pier, and was towed out by the British armiser "Soylia" with slight damage.

"The United Fruit Company's steamers "Bradford" and "Amende" went ashore. The former is still aground. The latter floated off. No damage was done to the 'Wilhelm.'"

The foregoing message reached Fisherman's Point, Guantanamo Bay (Cuba), and was forwarded thence by the Central South American Telegraph Company. It arrived in New York just after the officials of the Commercial Cable Company had despairingly informed me that "The only possible way of communicating with Jamaica is by boat."

The "Eagle" mentioned in the despatch is a gunboat of 434 tons and 850 h.p.

Incoming ship to-day reported encountering a hurricane, but they were without intelligence regarding Jamaica. A message from Colon, however, speaks of the great damage inflicted on property in the island, but adds that no lives were lost. Telegrams from Cuba state that the storm is abating and the weather bureau in Washington declares that the hurricane is moving very slowly towards the Bahamas and Bermudas.

Cablegrams addressed to Jamaica are not being accepted to-day by the Western Union Company, which states that the Holland Bay station cannot handle business owing to the disrupted land service and the fact that no messenger is able to reach Kingston owing to the river floods and torrential rainfall.

THE DELUGE.

New York, Nov. 12

The Associated Press has received a telegram despatched from Kingston on Tuesday and forwarded to-day, via Holland Bay. This message says:—

"Torrential rains causing serious floods have fallen here since Friday. The downpour continues, the rainfall averaging on one day to 13in.

"Many case of drowning are reported, while the damage to property is incalculable, Communication along the coast is possible only by boat.

"According to the meagre facts obtainable from the interior it is known that there have been landslides throughout the north of the island.

"Enormous damage has also been done to the banana and other plantations. The generating station of the Electric Power Co. is under water and a length of 600ft. of piping belonging to the company has been washed out of the ground. The damage to property in Kingston alone is estimated at £50,000. Numerous sloops have been lost off the coast. The barque Avalon, previously reported ashore has gone to pieces."

BRITISH OFFICERS IN NEW YORK.

Popular Success.

New York, Nov. 12.

Everyone is talking to-day of the brilliant victory won last night at the National Horse Show by the British officers in the international jumping competition. Ten thousand persons were present, and when the blue riband was awarded to Lieutenants Yorke and Sebag-Montefiore the applause was deafening. One would have thought that the Americans were rejoicing over their own defeat.

"Why," I asked a neighbour, are the British victories so popular? My neighbour, a lady, returned a curious answer: "Because of the delightful personality of your officers, "she said," and their fascinating ease of manner and their cameraderie."

"There's another reason," an American sportsman near me intervened. "We deeply admire the sportsmanlike spirit shown by the British officers under adversity on Monday. We like their pluck and we rejoice in their success because of the unfavourable conditions in which they entered. They came over with only hunters, and ignorant of the conditions they find themselves listed in classes where it seemed impossible they could have a chance. Then, you know their presence have given a social fillip to the show."

The prize was the McGann Cup. The event was for officers of the same nationality jumping fences abreast. Major Beresford is a particular favourite, and the fact that he with Lieutenant Walwyn won only the third prize last night was the cause of great disappointment Lieutenant Yorke and Lieutenant Sabag-Montefiore on Biddy and Taffy took the various obstacles in perfect alignment and without a falter. The American officers, Lieutenants Johnson and Martin, won the second prize.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E	...12 33	9 0	7 57
Turquoise...	J W Stokes and F J Preston	...12 40	12 10	8 53
Eileen IV...	J F Watson	... Scr	Scr	Scr

Course: Cee vessel to Tucker Beacon leaving it to Starboard thence to N. Karanja Buoy to Starboard thence Cee vessel thence to Mark Buoy leaving it to Port and to Cee vessel = 10·48 miles.

"B" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie ...	1-37	Officers Gloucesters E F Watson.
Pixie ...	Scr	J. E. Aspinwall.
Lylie ...	Scr	R. G. Monteath.
Erin ...	1 37	Col. Mead.
Peewit...	8 53	Duncan Fraser.
Auna ...	15 21	Officers H M Mint.

Course: Cee vessel to Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher Island leaving it to Port thence P and O B Buoy leaving it to Port, thence N Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence Cee vessel = 9·70 miles.

"C" CLASS RACE—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie ...	2 57	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Maud ...	0 39	Officers, R E
Mavournun ...	Scr	Newman Taylor.
Clutha ...	1 18	J J Welch.
Lapwing ...	1 57	C N Moberly.
Valkyrie ...	6 30	R. Walker.
Curlew ...	Scr	J Wardlaw Milne.
Jean ...	8 27	B C Reade.
Marie Louise...	3 54	K MacIver.
Weewin...	Scr	L C Hepcroft.

Course: Cee vessel to P and O B Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence N Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence Cee vessel thence to Middle Ground Buoy thence to S Troopship Buoy and to Cee vessel leaving all marks to Starboard = 7 84 miles.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36-ft. Pinnace II	Scr	H M S Hyacinth.
36-ft. Gig ...	18 7	do.
28-ft. Cutter ...	18 7	H M S Proserpine.

Course: Cee vessel to P & O B Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence mark Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence Cee Vessel = 7·54 miles.

A train service via Cologne and Munich, which will enable passengers from London to reach Trieste in forty-four hours, is announced. The time will be reduced to thirty-six hours in the spring.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau will be held to-day at 4 30 p. m. (B T.) to elect ten (10) delegates from the Chamber for the coming election of a member to the Legislative Council.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

"The shareholders only want what the Government originally promised in their prospectus of August, 1885, the return of their capital at par on determination of the contract." No doubt they would be willing to take its market equivalent. But the point is, it should not be necessary to compel the Secretary of State or his advisers to offer terms that will produce par instead of 3 or 4 discount. He concludes:—"It is needless to add how much Indian Railway credit indirectly suffers by this policy."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Older members of the European community in Bombay will read with interest the following which I take from the *Times*:—"The engagement is announced between Edmund F. Callaghan, of the firm of Callaghan and Co., eldest son of the late W. E. Callaghan, of 13, Roland-gardens, S.W., and Mrs. Callaghan, Parkside, Ravenscourt Park, W., and Kathleen Louise (Keila) Noble, younger daughter of the late G. E. Noble, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mrs. Noble, 37, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W."

In none of the works of fiction by writers of the modern school of novelists that I have lately read, have I come across so good a story as Miss E. Everett Green tells in "The Lady of Shall Not." An Italian monastery had over its door a notice in Italian, signifying that the Brothers admitted cases of illness of every description, irrespective of the creed of the sufferer. To make it quite clear they added an English version—"The Brothers of the Misericorde harbour every kind of disease, and have no respect whatever for religion."

In its way this is as good as the inscription on a seat placed in a frontier church to commemorate the memory and the virtues of a respected minister of the gospel who met with his death under tragic circumstances. I suppose that everybody knows to what I allude. The reverend gentleman returned home one night rather late and being mistaken for a burglar, received his question from a too zealous watchman. The words engraved on the monument were somewhat as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev.———who was accidentally shot by chowkidar on———'Well done thou good and faithful servant.'" Perhaps some of your readers can supply the name and the date. It is I believe quite a true story.

Talking of up-to-date novels, I have just been reading one in which although the writer has apparently not lived in India, all the action passes in that country. There are of course the usual howlers. For instance at a garden party given by a Commissioner at an upcountry station one of the attractions is the Grenadier Guards' Band! She also makes her hero a civilian refer to his night-shirt! Meredith would never make mistakes like these. All that I have ever read about things Indian in that great writer's book have been correct, as correct indeed as if they had come from the pen of say a Rudyard Kipling. There showed the artist. Meredith would not be above submitting doubtful points to an Anglo-Indian.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Progress of the Movement.

Under the auspices of the Independent Order of Rechabites a public Temperance meeting was held in the Gaiety Theatre, the Honble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presiding.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman observed that they were there to hear the different addresses on the Temperance reform by the representatives of the different temperance organisations and the work done by them as well as the difficulties surmounted by them and the difficulties to be surmounted in future. He would begin by calling upon Mr. D. D. Gilder of the Bombay Temperance Council.

Mr. Gilder remarked that Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was unable to att

THE BUDGET.

In Parliament.

London, November 12.

In the House of Lords, on November 8, the Finance Bill was read a first time without discussion.

The "Times" says:—When the Finance Bill is considered in the House of Lords on second reading, an official Opposition amendment will be moved adverse to the measure. The rejection of the Bill may, therefore, be deemed to be assured. A simple and concise amendment to the effect that the issues at stake are so serious, that the House of Lords consider it inconsistent with their duty to pass the Bill before the country has been consulted upon it, is the form of amendment which, in all probability will commend itself to the Opposition. Such an amendment would simplify the issues, and would have obvious advantages over the longer form which is known as a reasoned amendment. The growth of opposition opinion has been steady and gradual, tending inevitably in the same direction. The picturesque, but absurd, stories which have obtained some currency in the Radical Press, of midnight meetings, confederate plots, ultimatums, and the like, need not be further examined. These stories have been based on the assumption that the Unionist leaders are out of sympathy with their party an assumption for which, it is scarcely necessary to repeat there is no foundation. The second reading stage of the Finance Bill will be begun on Nov. 22.

SIR R. FINLAY ON THE POWER OF THE LORDS.

At a Budget protest meeting at the Central Hall, Acton, on Nov. 5, Sir Robert Finlay was the chief speaker. Sir Robert said that only the day before the Budget was carried in the House of Commons by an absolutely triumphant majority. But above that unrepresentative House of Commons stood the country, and what the country would say as soon as it had an opportunity. It was extraordinary how some of those gentlemen who professed to represent democratic government seemed to shrink from submitting their views to the judgment of the people. The House of Lords had never affected to put itself above the opinion of the country. If the country pronounced a clear vote for the Budget then doubtless the House of Lords would bow to the settled will of the country. The great question they had in their minds was how for the House of Commons reflected the opinion of the country. (Cheers.) He contended that the House of Lords had a right to reject even a pure Money Bill, but this was more than a pure Money Bill. New doctrines of constitutional law were being invented for the occasion by the Ministerialists, but the people of the country were being told that the House of Lords, would be violating the ancient Constitution of the country if it were to reject the Bill. He must say emphatically that that was absolutely unfounded as constitutional law. This Finance Bill of the Liberal Party had imbedded in it, first, the equivalent of a Licensing Bill, and, secondly, a Valuation Bill. Mr. Lloyd-George had also said that it was part and parcel of vast revolution! If that were so, he thought the people of the country ought to have something to say about it. They were on the brink of very momentous events. In a few weeks very great issues would be submitted to the electors of the country. The Unionist Party would welcome that appeal but their opponents seemed to shrink from it. (Cries of "No no!") Well, if not, why did they continue to intimidate the House of Lords? They had confidence in their leader and their cause, and they meant to put Mr. Balfour at the helm.

MR. CHAPLIN AND THE LORD ADVOCATE.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., addressed a largely attended public meeting on Nov. 5 in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh. Mr. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P., presided. Mr. Chaplin referred at the outset to the statements of the Lord Advocate with regard to old-age pensions and the allegations as to Chinese labour made by the Radicals at the last General Election. In the debate in the House of Commons, he said, the Prime Minister threw over the Lord Advocate on the main part of his contention, but the lie was being circulated, and he exhorted them to do their best to counteract so singularly dangerous a falsehood. Mr. Ure had let the cat out of his bag a great deal too soon, and they had time to contradict the foul aspersion. Referring to the Budget, Mr. Chaplin said it was a medley of political and financial blunders. Never was there such a collection of fads crammed into one Bill before. Bad as the Bill itself was, the methods by which it was attempted to force it through Parliament were a great deal worse. Legislation in the House of Commons in these days was being reduced to nothing but a farce. He took the greatest exception to the licensing clauses of the Budget, which were sheer confiscation. They would make the whole difference in many cases between a decent livelihood and penury. It had also been shown that in some cases the taxation would involve duties greater than the whole profits. Unemployment was the great trouble of to-day, and the Government was doing absolutely nothing to remedy it, but was persisting in the system which was falsely called free trade, under which the foreigners had their own markets and ours as well. The Government was daily becoming more unpopular because there was hardly an interest except the Socialist interest that it had not harassed and injured and annoyed. (Cheers.) A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Balfour and the Opposition was enthusiastically adopted.

MR. URE'S FURTHER EXPLANATION.

Mr. Ure again referred to his old-age pension romance on Nov. 6 in an address to his Bathgate constituents. So far as the rest of the world was concerned, said the Lord Advocate, the occurrences of the week which concerned him personally need never again be referred to, but among his own constituents he felt he would be failing in his duty if he did not in a few words review the situation. Mr. Balfour had levelled against him charges which he need say no more than that, if substantiated, they necessarily meant his instant withdrawal from his profession, his office, and his seat in the House of Commons. The charge made against him was that in several speeches he had said the Tory Party, if returned to power, would deliberately repudiate the now statutory obligations to pay their pensions to the aged poor. That charge was false. (Cheers.) What he had said was that the Tory Party would be unable to pay the pensions in the only way and by the only method which they had ever suggested, namely, by Tariff Reform. Mr. Balfour quoted not a single passage from any speech of his in support of that charge. He could not; none existed. (Cheers.) He had challenged Mr. Balfour in the House to produce a vestige of evidence in support of his accusations. He declined the challenge, but adhered to his charge. He had shown that by means of Tariff Reform—a tax of ten per cent. on manufactured goods—they could not raise so much as £5,000,000. He said emphatically that what he challenged was not their intentions but their ability to pay the pensions out of the one and only source to which they stated they would turn in order to procure the money. All this Mr. Balfour had never denied or attempted to deny. His answer was that his argument would have been perfectly fair and legitimate if only he had drawn the conclusion from it that the Tory Party would be driven in the end to take the Liberal Budget in order to find the money to pay the pensions. That meant that he was to attribute to his political opponents dishonesty of the grossest description, and so construct an honest argument against them. That course he deliberately declined to take. Until Wednesday night no Tory had ever in his most unguarded moments suggested the possibility of his party taking the Budget taxes to pay the pensions. They had one and all denounced the whole Budget and every tax in it, and said that it spelled revolution, Socialism, and confiscation. Mr. Balfour said that he was a frigid and calculated liar because he did not assert that he (Mr. Balfour) would be driven to adopt a Budget which he and his friends characterised in language such as he had now described. The offence did not stop there. Mr. Balfour practically admitted his argument was without flaw, that Tariff Reform was hopelessly unfit to finance old age pensions, and that in order to secure the money necessary to pay the pensions he must turn to Mr. Lloyd-George's taxes. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour's conduct had been characterised by the Prime Minister as an outrage. There he was well content to leave it marking for all time the standard of good manners set up by the Leader of a great historical party for the guidance and direction of his followers. (Cheers.) To say that the pensions would not be paid if Tariff Reform was the alternative to the Budget was to tell a frigid and calculated lie: to say that the pensions would not be paid unless resort be had to the taxes of the Budget was to engage in a fair and legitimate controversy. Such was the line which separated the fair controversialist from the licensed calumniator. It was a pity indeed that Mr. Balfour did not lay down his rule—and follow it—when he sent off his now famous message on the eve of the North Shropshire election. (Loud cheers).

LORD R. CECIL AT BLACKBURN.

The first public meeting in support of the candidature of Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., and Mr. G. S. Bowles, M.P., for Blackburn was held on Nov. 9 at the Town Hall. Lord Robert Cecil said that political controversies of the moment were financial. There was a very curious contradiction in the attitude of their opponents. On one side of the great financial question they regarded any change in our existing fiscal system as little better than sacrilege. If any one suggested that the fiscal system adopted by this country fifty or sixty years ago was capable of any modification, their opponents said that he was either a knave or a fool; but when they came to the other side of the financial question, the imposition of new taxes, then, indeed, their opponents regarded adherence to the old, sound, and tried lines of finance as another instance of folly and knavery. If it were true that they had a right to re-examine and reconsider general financial questions, why was it not equally true that they had the right to re-examine and reconsider that department of the financial question which was occupied with import duties. (Cheers.) For his part he was neither a reactionary nor a revolutionary—he was a conservative; that was to say, he was not averse from any change, if, change be proved to be necessary and advisable, but he did think that in all matters, particularly financial matters, great caution and consideration were necessary when dealing with what was, after all, the foundation of a great commercial and industrial country. He recognised that the conditions of 1846 and 1860, at any rate as they affected the international trade of this country with all the world, had changed very much. At those dates we were practically not only supreme but unique among the great commercial nations of the world. Now we had to face able and energetic competitors who were inspired—he regretted to say it—by a desire not only to improve their own commercial condition, but also to impede that free interchange of goods which all sensible people believed to be so desirable. He could not shut his eyes to the great tariff walls which were being built up in foreign countries against our goods. That was a matter deserving the impartial consideration of all politicians to whatever party they belonged, and he was certain that if some remedy could be devised for that state of things it was well worth the attention of a great industrial community like our own. Could it really be said, in the face of these hindrances to our trade that we should sit still and do absolutely nothing to open fresh markets. He did not think it had any real bearing on the great issues of what was called Free Trade and Protection; that was a separate and entirely distinct issue. The question was whether we should use our unrivalled power to induce foreign nations to admit our goods on better terms than they were disposed to do at present.

It had been suggested that we might approach our great Colonial Dependencies and offer them some preferential treatment in return for certain advantages. With the general policy of that proposal he was in complete sympathy, but he confessed that the particular method which had been proposed for carrying out that policy seemed to be open to grave objection. It had been suggested that we should give a preferential duty upon corn among other things. He would say nothing about the economical aspects of the proposal, but he could not conceal from himself that this question of a corn duty had been the subject of the most vehement disputation between parties for two generations, and he could not but feel that there were serious objections to tacking a policy of imperial consolidation on a measure which must be, and must continue for some little time to be, a matter of vehement dispute. That did not in any way shake his general view that the extension of the markets of this county was a matter of very grave importance and of the utmost desirability. He thought if it could be done by retaliation or any other way it would serve as a palliation of the uncertainty of employment. A sane, moderate, and well considered policy such as he indicated would tend to diminish the oscillations of trade, and in that way confer very great benefit upon the working classes of this country.

IRISH INDIGNATION AT THE BUDGET.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF THE IRISH PARTY.

There is undoubtedly a large section of the Nationalist Provincial Press of Ireland which is deeply dissatisfied with the attitude of the Nationalist Party in the House of Commons in regard to the Budget. The advocates of "Sinn Fein" make much capital out of the action of the party in refusing to vote on November 5. The "Sinn Fein" evening journal writes:—"The gravity of the situation created cannot be exaggerated. The Parliamentary Party is supposed to carry out the instructions of the Convention of the United Irish League. That Convention directed it to resist the increase of Irish taxation. It has really refused to do so. Rather than embarrass the English Liberals, it has flouted its own Convention. Rather than pull down an English party's majority in a House of Commons vote, it has consented that already Ireland overtaxed by £3,000,000 annually should have £2,000,000 more added to her taxation. Rather than offend the party which has broken its pledge to give Ireland Home Rule, the Parliamentary Party Ireland sends to the English House of Commons consents that the Irish manufacturer and the Irish farmer should be further burdened, that Irish industries should be imperilled and Irish working men placed in danger of losing their employment. The poor man in Ireland is to pay more for tobacco. The man who drinks is to pay more than he formerly paid."

The "Limerick Echo" says:—"Ireland's Parliamentary representatives are not sent to Westminster to carry out a policy of 'masterly inactivity' in regard to any Bill which they know to be injurious to the interests of their country."

The "Roscommon Herald" complains that where taxes such as the coal-tax hit English or Welsh Liberals they were remitted, but all that Ireland got for support of the Liberal Party are fat jobs for members of the "Freeman's Journal" staff. "Free Trade," the "Roscommon Herald" adds, "has wiped out all the small industries of Ireland, closed the mills, and taken the bread out of the mouths of thousands of workers."

The "Carlow Nationalist" writes:—"From an Irish point of view, one is almost glad that the House of Lords remains."

The "Wexford Echo" says that if the Irish Party were in Dublin free from London influences nothing could have persuaded them to support such a scandalous measure of plunder.

SIR ROBERT PERKS' VIEWS.

THE ELECTOR'S CHOICE.

TARIFF REFORM OR SOCIALISM.

London, November 12.

The case against the Government is clearly formulated below by one of its former henchmen, Sir Robert Perks, Liberal M.P. for Louth, and the Nonconformist leader. He cannot support the Cabinet in the issue it puts before the country, and will, therefore, retire from Parliament and his party—at least for a time.

His indictment is bound to have great weight not only with the Nonconformist backbone of the Liberal Party for which he speaks, but with the great section of moderate Liberalism which refuses to be committed to the side of Socialism.

In the following statement to a representative of the "Daily Mail," he first emphasised that Liberal organisation in Louth so far from complaining of his attitude asks him to reconsider his resignation, but his present intention is "to stay down for a while," especially in view of his share in the Georgian Bay Canal contract in Canada.

"Besides," he said "I do not think the next Parliament will be a long one. If the Government come back with a small majority it will simply mean that they will be at the mercy of the Irish members and the Labour members. I believe that Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill will willingly buy that support for Home Rule and further communistic measures, and we shall have chaos.

"I do not object to the attack on the House of Lords, although I think we must have two Chambers. Here, however, we have a case of land clauses and a valuation Bill being tacked on to a money Bill, where they have no business to be. I regard the land clauses as the first step towards land nationalisation, and to that I am opposed.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

"Where the Government have most misused their opportunities is in regard to the Nonconformists. The Government introduced an Education Bill, on which they consulted the Anglicans and the Roman Catholics, but not us. They sent into the Lords with clauses most offensive to us, and the Lords flung it out. I am not refusing to join in a struggle with the House of Lords, but I say we owe them on this occasion a debt of gratitude for flinging out Mr. Birrell's Education Bill.

"We should organise as a party. If we did we are strong enough to get any reform we liked out of this Government. We have only to imitate the Labour Party and the Irish Party. We are looked upon as humble servitors and faithful hangers-on of the Liberal Party, and are expected to be content with any small crumbs that the Liberal leaders choose to throw to us. While others are feasting inside we are left shivering at the door.

"Further," declared Sir Robert, "I am strongly of opinion that the Finance Bill must be looked upon as a decided experiment in Socialism. It is so construed by the foreign Press.

"Personally I am not going to fight alongside the Socialists, but I am not a Tariff Reformer and it is because I am neither a Socialist nor a Tariff Reformer that I am hot disposed to take any part in the next election. I think that the most serious blow that Free Trade has received was when the Government declared that the only alternative to Tariff Reform is Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget. They ask the thrifty, sober intelligent, middle class to elect between Tariff Reform and the Budget which it believes, in spite of all assurances to the contrary, to be a Socialistic Budget.

"It is. I think a fatal blow to Free Trade. The Socialistic part of the Budget produces no revenue, but it revolutionises our fiscal system. Where was the call from the country to do this? Less than a 1-2d in the pound on the income-tax would have raised all the money these contentious land clauses are going to produce for the next two years.

I am prepared to go as far almost as anyone for my party, but I intend to have nothing to do with Socialistic experiments, or the new finance."

ELECTION PLANS.

100,000 MEETINGS IN NINE WEEKS.

London Nov 13.

At least 100,000 meetings have been arranged for between Monday next and the expected election in January. The country will be plunged into the greatest tempest of oratory ever known. All the propogandist work preliminary to the polling will be in full swing immediately.

An expert on the Unionist side yesterday worked out the number of meetings on the basis that none of the bodies concerned will be less active than the Budget Protest League. That organisation aims at holding 25,000 meetings, starting on Monday, but in the following calculation only 20,000 is taken as the basis:—

Tariff Reform League	20,000 meetings
Budget Protest League	20,000 "
Unionist and Liberal candidates	40.000 "
Labour and Socialists	10,000 "
Suffragettes	10,000 "
Total	100,000 "

The meetings in and round Manchester began last night with an enthusiastic gathering at Stockport addressed by Sir Robert Finlay and Messrs. J. S. Rankin and G. E. Raine the Unionist candidates.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Nov 9.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen B T Mahon, C B, D S O, to be commander of a division in India Aug 16; Col W Douglas, C B, D S O, from a General Staff officer, first grade, to be a temporary brigadier general to command a brigade, vice Major-Gen A W Thorneycroft, C B; Col G F Milne, D S O, a General Staff officer, second grade, is advanced to the first grade, vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) W Douglas, CB, DSO, Nov 1; Major G C Knight, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt; to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general vice Major A G Marrable, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf Oct 30; Major E H E Daniell, D S O, the Royal Irish Regt to be a General Staff officer, third grade at Headquarters vice Major H D De Pree RA, Oct 15; Capt A W D Gaussen, the Highland Light Inf, to be attached to the General Staff graded brigade major, vice Capt C E Cobb, the East Yorkshire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Nov 1.

Cavalry.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars - Capt G M Mort to be major, vice H F Deare, promoted October 19. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H F Partridge, on augmentation September 29; H C Malet, vice G M Mort, promoted October 19.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Captain C W Spinks is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Oct 20.

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col G B Smith, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List November 7; Captain W H B Jacob to be major, vice C E Forestier-Walker, seconded October 7.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut E V M Shelley is seconded for service with the West African Regt. Second Lieut H H Thompson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 27,

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Sergt-Major E Clarke to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt M Wall, retired Nov 10,

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col D A Macfarlane, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List Major W D Sellar to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col D A Macfarlane, D S O, Nov 10,

The East Surrey Regt—Capt L Murray is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 20,

The Royal Sussex Regt—Second Lieut H H L'Estrange to be lieutenant, vice J L Sleeman, seconded Oct 15,

The York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut A C Cameron retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov 10.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Capt the Hon A H Maitland is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Oct 22 Supernumerary Capt J W Sandilands, D S O is restord to the Establishment, vice the Hon A H Maitland Nov 1.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—Lieut J A W Spencer is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Oct 22.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses provisionally:—Miss J Findlater and Miss G F V Temperley Oct 25.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col G F Milne, D S O, from Royal Art, to be colonel Nov 1. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—H P King-Salter, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, P O Sandilands, the Army Service Corps Nov, 7; C H Stisted, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf Nov 8; E P Brittan, Royal Marine Art, R H Firth, Royal Army Medical Corps, under the provisions of Articles 35 and 207 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov 10; Qemr and Honorary Capt R Pearce, the Royal Sussex Regt. is granted the honorary rank of major Nov 7. The undermentioned native officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement:—Subadar Major Nakchhed singh, sardar bahadur, 16th Rajpoots the Lucknow Regt Sept 1; Subadar Major Sarfaraz Khan, sardar bahadur, Queen's Own Corps of Guides Lumsden's Sept. 15.

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt G C Bayly resigns his commission; Capt. C R J Cane is removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, on attaining the limit of age Nov 10.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut. J. G. Carson, from 3rd King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf, to be lieutenant Oct 12.

3rd Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Capt and Honorary Major E. C. Health to be major Aug 26.

3rd Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—H E Iremonger, A E C Goodman Oct 23.

3rd Manchester Regt.—Major D. C. Ansted resigns his commission Nov 10.

3rd York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut A C Cameron, retired pay, late the York and Lancaster Regt, to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907, with seniority as from Jan 8, 1901 Nov 10.

6th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Second Lieut on probation the Hon T G B Morgan-Grenville resigns his commission Nov 10.

3rd Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians—Major and Honorary Lieut Col W B Reed from the Donegal the Prince of Wales's Royal Field Reserve Art, is transferred, retaining his rank and seniority Nov 10.

A LIFE OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

EDWARD TAYLOR MIDDLEDITCH, sevety-seven, pleaded guilty to unlawfully and maliciously publishing a certain defamatory libel concerning one Richard Marsh-Dunn, at Shaldon, on July 24th, 1909.

Mr. J. A. Hawke appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. W.T. Lawrence for the defence.

Mr. Lawrance said that with his Lordship's indulgence he might be allowed to relate the circumstances of the man's life. A good many years ago the accused held a position in Cook's Bank, London. He held that position for some years, and then went to India. He was appointed to a firm in Madras, and the firm must have had considerable confidence in him, because his salary of £300 or £400 a year was increased to one of £1,500. That part of his life might be considered the only prosperous time he had. It appeared that while in India he suffered from an attack of sunstroke. He returned to England and his misfortunes began. He purchased an estate in Wiltshire and tried hard to succeed, but became bankrupt. He then bought a piece of rough land at Dartmoor and endeavoured to begin farming again. That, however was a failure. It was under these unfortunate circumstances that he went to Teignmouth, where the attack took place to which he had pleaded guilty that day. When he went to Teignmouth his sole means of support were some contributions from members of his family, coupled with a grant of £40 a year from the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. When he was in Wiltshire he was for several years churchwarden in one of the parishes, so that when he got to Teignmouth he took a very active and possibly an aggressive interest in Church matters. He had an idea about Church accounts, and perhaps the accounts at Shaldon were not drawn up to his conception of things. There were little differences, and there developed a certain amount of credulity. The vicar let the vicarage for what were, according to his (counsel's) instructions, described as a nursing home by some and a maternity home by others. The term "maternity" was by some means wrongly interpreted by prisoner.

Mr. Hawke: The vicarage was never left for any thing of the kind.

Mr. Lawrence: I am sorry. I was instructed that it was.

Continuing, Mr. Lawrence said prisoner was wrong in fact and wrong in inference. That being so, he went to Mr. Parker with a document which formed the subject of the charge that day. He asked Mr. Parker to support him apparently in a foolish campaign, which probably started in connection with prisoner's misconceptions with regard to the vicarage. He (counsel) did not wish to make any reflection upon anyone, but perhaps it would have been better and more considerate if Mr. Parker, instead of taking the document to Mr. Marsh-Dunn, had destroyed it. Defendant, since the publication of those allegations, had had time to reflect, and he had recognised the gravity of what he had said. He had authorised him (counsel) to say that he unreservedly withdrew those allegations and apologised to the vicar of Shaldon for having given publicity to them. He undertook that he would never, verbally or otherwise, repeat the allegation. He was an old man whose life had been crowded with disappointments, and he was in such a frame of mind when he went to Teignmouth that he accepted anything that he heard.

Mr. Hawke said defendant had acknowledged that he had written something which was untrue. The libel complained of was so unfounded when it was published that the complainant at first thought prisoner was a lunatic. For many years the defendant had been an eccentric old man, and an inquiry had been made as to the state of his mind. The medical man who examined him, however, would not certify him to be insane. Even then the complainant did not feel disposed, nor did he wish to take proceedings. Mr. Marsh-Dunn was formerly a captain in the Army. He left by his own desire in 1883, having contemplated taking Holy Orders. In 1886 he was ordained deacon, and in 1890 he was appointed to Shaldon. Since he had been there he had collected a deal of money for the church, and as a result of his efforts a new place of worship had been provided.

His Lordship said he would keep defendant in custody for one day until an affadavit had been drawn up and signed by him absolutely withdrawing the libels and undertaking not to repeat them or other libels. Then, if this affadadit were considered satisfactory, prisoner would be simply bound over. The cost of the prosecution would be paid out of the country funds.

Subsequently the affidavit was read, and his Lordship said he desired prisoner to have a copy of it to keep. He would be bound over in the sum of £10 to come up for judgment when called upon.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 26.

There has been local rain in Burma and the Coromandel Coast, but all falls have been small except one of two inches at Madras. There has been a large increase of moisture in the air in Hyderabad, Madras the Deccan and cloud has spread over the southern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—The Rainfall is likely to increase in the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Multan and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in excess except in the extreme north and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Temperature is generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in North Rajputana; elsewhere skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaneer; night temperature has fallen slightly in Sind where it is, however, still in slight excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in West Central India but normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier and temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and very lightly clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme southern districts but clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier. Day temperature is normal: night temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased in the southern half of the Peninsula and skies are now heavily clouded on the South Coromandel Coast and in South Malabar. Local rain has fallen, Madras reporting a fall of 1·80" Seas are moderate at Madras and slight at Negapatam. Weather appears disturbed in the south of the Bay.

Local rain is likely in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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- - - Fevers.

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(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

A safe and certain cure for

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- - AND - -
Influenza,

INTERMITTENT, JUNGLE,

BILIOUS FEVERS

AND A

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It is most useful as preventive and cure of INFLUENZA, MALARIA and all varieties of fevers and at all stages, and has been most successfully used during the last visitations.

It fortifies the system against Epidemics, &c., improves appetite, promotes digestion and gives tone to the system without producing constipation.

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SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say:—"It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and find on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy and safe one to be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their acquaintances. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 6/- from MARTIN, Pearn, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£36,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the fasulty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 25TH NOV. 09. | BOMBAY, 26TH NOV. 09

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus. Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	82 9/16	1-16
3 do. Reules	89	un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/4	un chgd
2½ do. Govt Securities....	62 9/16	un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 2/8	un chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	un chgd
Silver in New York	...	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20	1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46	1-2
do. do. do. New York.	...	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	Since 21st Oct.
do Short London Bills		
3 months' sight.	4	1/2
do. Indian Bank Bills		
6 months' sight...	3 1/3	un chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 5/8	un chgd
do 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5/8	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 3/6	1-8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	4 3/8	1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77/9	un chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England..... £ 175,000 for S. America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d.—unchgd.

MAILS :—

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

London, Nov. 25.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£ 35,500,000 Inc.	£1,250,000
Public Deposits	...£ 4,900,000 Inc.	£ 600,000
Other Deposits	...£40,400,000 Inc.	£ 200,000
Government Securities	£14,400,000 Dec.	£1,600,000
Other Securities	...£24,200,000 Inc.	£1,300,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,500,000 Inc.	£1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :

Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	6,000 a
Imports	4,000
Mid-Americans	7·59—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	12 unchgd.

a (called 2,000.)

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·37	7·37	7·40	7·42
—05	—05	—05	—0

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·45	7·47	7·49	7·48	7·46
—05	—05	—03	—05	—05

NEILL BROTHER'S REPORT.

London, November 25.

Our circular is very bearish. 11,000,000 to 11,250,000. Closing supplies 1,749,000.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—

Yellow Gujrat, per 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1/2 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Done.

Brown Cawnpore—41 1-4—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship—58—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 48—Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUGAR :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 15s. 8 1/4d.

Months of Shipment—May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£70
Yellow Metal	6 1-8d.

Arrivals :—

"Sydney."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [26TH Nov. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,15,200	London	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Comptoir National
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	do	Chartered Bank
3 Boxes Sovs	1,72,500		
14 Boxes Gold Bullions	8,44,800	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	67,500		
1 Bundle Rs	2,200	Bunder Abass	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs ...	700	Jask	
1 Bundle Rs ...	550	Veraval	
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,900	Muscat	
1 Case Sovs	14,250		
Gold Coins ...	189	Jeddah	H. E. H. Allana
Rupees	540		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL

on 24th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	44	51,623
B. B. & C. I. Railway	54	62,948

FINANCE.

Bank rates—

Bank of England... 5 per cent. from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 13th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 25th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 10th Nov.

Bank rate.

On Thursday evening the Bank of Bombay raised its official rate to 6 per cent per annum.

Exchange :

There is practically no change in the condition of this market. The credit rate is quoted at 1s. 4 3-8d. but with business bills can be placed at 1s. 4 11-32d. 3 months' sight. The supply has fallen off in the last few days. The quotation for T.T. is 1s. 4 3-32d. but there are sellers at 1 4 1-8 T.T. for near delivery with few buyers. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

C. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits—4 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d. to 1s. 4 3-8d
Do 6 months' sight	...1s. 4 15-32d. to 1s. 4 1-2d
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	127 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170

Government Paper :—

There has been no change in this market to-day. Rates opened steady at 92 3-4 for the settlement and at the close the quotation is about 1-16 better. The second settlement is steady at 93. Calcutta is steady at 93 for cash and 93 1-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	92-13
1st Settlement	„	92-13
2nd Settlement	„	93

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is unchanged at 23 3-8 ready and 23 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. The New York market was closed. There is no change to report locally, ready and forward rates being steady as noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver as Dollars—Ready ...	58	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	58	11	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	36,83,000
Other Deposits	.....	26,13,000
Sundries	61,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	3,68,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	3,89,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,84,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	15,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	28,82,000	.....
Bullion	.....	15,000
Balances with other Banks..	.....	1,77,000
Sundries	3,000	.....
Cash	.....	93,21,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs, 30 lakhs were allotted at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d., tenderers receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 66·70 lakhs and for next week the amount to be allotted is increased to 60 lakhs.

The mail of the 12th November brings £60,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	42,20,000
Bombay	„	36,80,000
Madras	„	17,50,000
Total...	Rs.	96,50,000

The mail of the 19th November brings £480,000 Silver and £130,000 Gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	27,80,000
Bombay	„	34,00,000
Madras	„	11,80,000
Total...	Rs.	73,60,000

The mail of the 26th November brings £20,000 Silver and £18,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	8,20,000
Bombay	„	18,40,000
Madras	„	3,40,000
Total ...	Rs.	30,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct, 1909	Total same time last year
Khandeish	15,252	38,888	11,193
Central India	1,080	1,221	221
Barsee and Nagger ...	5,860	11,943	4,438
Berars	26,900	64,121	8,286
Central Provinces ...	14,949	38,144	935
Total Comras...	65,041	154,320	24,973
Dhollera	44	2,459	5,221
Broach...	...	248	539
Coompta and Dharwar	4	1,723	15,622
Westerns	...	2,688	2,796
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	29 974	183,859	55,487
Bengals, Rajputana ...	692	2,394	613
Sind	1,456	2,631	785
Persian	104	1,182	189
American	...	361	750
Egyptian	...	210	992
Other Sorts	...	14	60
Totals...	67,309	351,522	108,027

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1909.	Bales 1908.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	97,309	38,554	+58 755
Receipts from 1st Oct to 25th Nov. ...	3,51,522	1,68,027	+1,43,495
Shipments for the week			
Europe	7,593	10,292	—2,699
China	25,725	6,405	—19,320
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	33,318	16,697	+16,621
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 25th Nov.			
Europe	45,498	55,394	—9,896
China	4,581	3,250	+1,331
Japan	51,869	42,501	+9,368
Coast Ports ...	2,553	2,680	—127
Total ...	1,05,501	103,825	+1,676
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	14,205	2,940	+11,265
China			
Japan	10,528	2,951	+7,575
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 30th Sept. 1909—16,153 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 7th August 1909—24,734 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1909	1,50,000
Receipts from 1st October 1909 to 25th November 1909	3,51,522
	5,01,522
Shipments from 1st October 1909 to 25th November 1909	1,05,501
	3,96,021
Afloat	24,734
	3,71,290
Estimated Mill Consumption ...	1,20,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 26th November 1909	2,51,290

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets have shown some fairly sharp fluctuations during the past week. A change appears to have crept over the market, and though statistically the position remains strong, the bulls are said to be wavering, and there are reports of financial difficulties and bad trade from America. Should the bulls decide to close out their holdings, it is quite possible we may see a sharp drop in prices, at all events for a time. Values have no doubt been unduly inflated by bull manipulation, and are high for the time of year. Should the drop occur, we still hold to the opinion previously expressed that later in the season we shall see higher prices when the pinch will be felt, as the American crop is undoubtedly a short one.

Messrs. Neill Brother's circular, a resume of which is wired by Reuter to-day, is said to be very bearish. The crop is estimated at 11,000,000 to 11,250,000 bales. We fail to see the extreme bearishness of this circular.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·82	7·59	—·23
Futures Nov.-Dec.	7·65	7·37	—·28
„ Feb.-Mar.....	7·70	7·42	—·28
NEW YORK—			
Spot	14·90	14·80	—·30
Futures, December.....	14·40	14·23	—·17
Do. March.....	14·54	14·37	—·17
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	14 1-2	14 1-4	—·1-4
Futures, December	14·53	14·26	—·27
Do. March	15·01	14·77	—·24

The local market has followed the fluctuations on the other side pretty closely during the week and at the close rates are easier all round. The November settlements this year have been far larger than usual and prices of fine M. G. Bengals and fine M. G. Khandeish were well maintained up to the settlement. The quality of arrivals of Bengals up to the present has been disappointing, and high class lots, well up to fine, have fetched good prices, as many tenders were rejected and a fair amount of contracts were settled and ready cotton bought against same. There was a slight squeeze for fine Khandeish owing to cotton not arriving in time. A moderate business has been done during the week in contracts for most styles for January and March delivery, but for December the enquiry has been very limited. The market closes quiet with little doing.

In ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by Japan shippers, but for Europe the enquiry has been small, and mills are buying only from hand to mouth. Receipts continue heavy and shipments are increasing.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	293·3	Mar, 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	278	„ „
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	261	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	260	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	263	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	260-1	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	259-4	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	245	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khanganm Akola...	247	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Amraoti	245	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	239	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	242	Dec. 1909.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	228	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khandeish	237	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	235	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	237	Dec. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	213 1-2	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	270	April-May „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	„ „

LIVERPOOL OBSERVER :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 22,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7·38	7·38	7·42	7·44
+01	+01	+02	+02

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug
7·48	7·49	7·51	7·50	7·48
+03	+02	+02	+02	+02

FREIGHTS.

We have had a quiet market during the past week, the only demand being for retail lots for November and December Shipment. For forward, there is nothing of much consequence reported during the interval.

ANTWERP :—Only small lots have been done at 15s. ready.

DUNKIRK :—About 700 to 800 tons done for November shipment at 15s.

HAVRE :—Quiet. No business reported.

HAMBURG.—Quiet. Quotation 15s. 6d.

HULL.—About 3,000 tons has been booked for November, December at 14s. 9d. to 15s.

MARSEILLES.—Little doing. We quote 15s.

GENOA.—About 800 tons has been done at 14s. to 15s. ready.

TRIESTE VEINGE.—Quiet. Little doing. Rates are 17s. 6d. December ; 17s. seeds, 18s. cotton January; and 16s. 6d. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton February to June.

AMERICAN LINE.—"Haighall," ready 17s. 6d.

Messrs. Chugandas and Co quote :—

DECEMBER.

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15s.	15s. 6d.
Dunkirk ...	15s.	15s. 6d.
Havre ...	15s. 6d.... ...	15s. 6d.
Hamburg ...	15s.	15s.
Genoa ...	15s.	16s.
Marseilles ...	15s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
Hull ...	14s. 9d. (13 cwt. seeds)	
Liverpool ...	17s. 3d.	17s 3d.

For January they quote 15s 3d and for February to June 15s with 6d extra Havre and Hamburg, and Hull (13 cwts.) 14s 9d.

The following fixture is reported :—s. s. "Stamboul" December loading 18s D-W basis, one port, Mediterranian or Adriatic.

The market closes quiet,

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with an improved demand. During the early part of the week there was a sharp drop in prices, but the fall has been recovered owing to a better enquiry from Home and reports of a small Argentine crop. We anticipate steady markets.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 12	0 B.T.
April-May	„	8 15	0 S.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market has ruled dull with a poor demand. Turia rapeseed, which is expected to arriva here in January, will no doubt tend further to depress the market.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 10	0 B.T.
Ready Yellow „ ...	„	7 1	0 „
Ready Yellow Gujrat ...	„	7 4	0 „
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	„	7 5	0 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Early in the week there was a good demand and prices were steadier, but the last few days the enquiry has partly subsided and the market closes quiet but steady as under :—

Sold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	43	0 0
Mimbara	„	44	0 0
Black Sutri	„	28	8 0
Red Khandwa	„	41	0 0

Poppyseed :—

We have had a firm market during the interval and a moderate business has been done at and about the closing rate as under :—

Ready	Rs.	9	7 0

Castorseed :—

Prices have been fully maintained and under the influence of a good demand show a tendency to increase. We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs.	34	8 0
Apl.-May	„	34	11 0 R.T.

Cottonseed :—

There is a fair business passing and the market closes steady at :—

Ready	Rs.	23	0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market has ruled steady throughout the week with a good enquiry.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb	Rs.	33	0 0

Safflowerseed :—

Rates have advanced about 2 annas per cwt during the week and the market is firm with a good enquiry.

We quote :—

November-December ...	Rs.	6	4 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

During the past week some of the local mills have purchased contracts of White Delhi at Rs. 5-8 but the supply of ready stuff is very small.

We quote :—

White Karachi, Nov. Dec....	Rs.	6	0 0
White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5	8 0 R.T.

YARNS.

A fair amount of business has been done during the past week at prices already quoted in our daily reports. The market has been steady to firm with more enquiry for forward delivery.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	22,753	cwts.
Linseed	13,694	„
Rapeseed	8,104	„
Gingellyseed	129,318	„
Poppyseed...	1,139	„
Groundnuts	12,761	„
Castorseed	18,339	„
Rice	16,823	„
Myrabolams	10,348	„
Cottonseed...	208,896	„
Mowraseed...	10,283	„
Gram	9,294	„
Joowar	751	„
Maize	18,162	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—There is some improvement in the demand for these goods and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—During the past week the market has been quiet and prices have remained unchanged.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—Although the marke continues steady the demand is slack, and no forward business is doing owing to the high priqest asked.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is quiet with very little going on.

DHOOTIES :—The market continues steady but the demand is still very slack. No business is being done owing to the high prices asked at Home.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home market was firm during the early part of the week, but latterly it again showed weakness. Rupee prices here have advanced in sympathy. The consumption is fairly good for Yellow metal but Copper does not show any improvement yet.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Tins, per unit	4	3	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)...100-0-0
4 per cent. „ Impro. Trust Bonds „	(1968)... 98-4-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal Bonds „	(1945)... 98-8-0
5 per cent. „ „ „	(1919)...104-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „	(1925)...111-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „	(1928)...111-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „	(1938)...112-0-0
5 per cent „ „ „	(1953)...114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is steady and unchanged though transactions reported are limited. Bank of Bombay shares have improved at Rs. 1,485 and are steady at the rate ; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 67 1-2, the Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 54 ; Bank of Burma's are unchanged at Rs. 113 and a good lot of Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld., shares is reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 11. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's are unchanged at Rs. 134, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new issues at Rs. 442 1-2 and old issues at Rs. 452 1-2. The Bombay Electric supply and Tramways Co., Ld., preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 151 1-2 and ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 92 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 330 and preference shares are weak at Rs. 277 1-2 ; Central India Mining Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 345, Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills at Rs. 130 ; Kemp's have changed hands at Rs. 118, Marck's at Rs. 117 ; and Philips are week at Rs. 59 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 700, Shirrajpur's at Rs. 18 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 13 1-2, preference shares to Rs. 58 and deffered shares to Rs. 6?; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 560. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad advance are quiet at Rs. 435 ; Bombay United at Rs. 395 ; Central India's have declined to Rs. 1,810 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,122 1-2 ; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 92 1-2 ; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 407 1-2 ; Emperor Edward's have improved to Rs. 900 ; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have declined to Rs. 432 1-2, Finlay's to Rs. 247 1-2 ; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 172 1-2 ; and Khattau Makanji Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 770 ; Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 725 ; Laxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,600 ; and Maneckji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 3,447 1-2 for December Settlement; Standard's are steady at Rs. 1,200 ; Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,215 ; Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 315 and preference shares to Rs. 345; Swan Mill shares are quiet at Rs.265. Press shares are more or less declined in prices: Indian Cotton to Rs. 136 1-4 ; New Berar to Rs. 550, and Mofussil's to Rs. 732 1-2. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley Railway shares have been put through at Rs. 435 ; Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 592 1-2, Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 116, and Amritsar-Patty old shares at Rs. 115 and new shares at Rs. 85. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

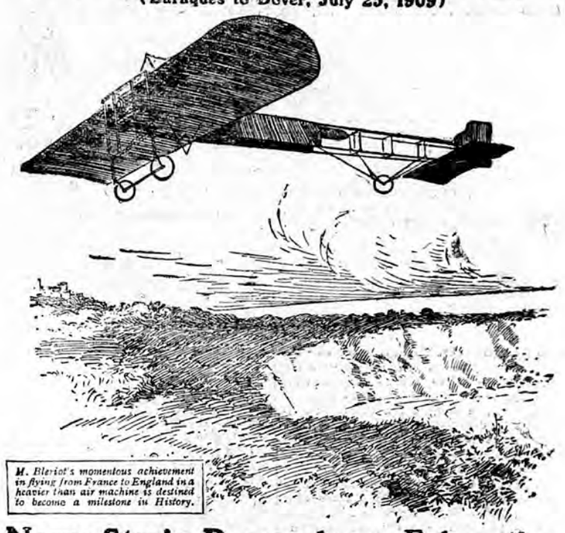
BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd.280
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	c-o 12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	36
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	135
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	442½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.,...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	92
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	20
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	1,000
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	xd. 330 / xd. 277½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	345
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	160
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	200
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	180
Karachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	117
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	Nil.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	150	20	...	20
Phillipsand Co	40	40	p.c. 10	50
Port Canning and Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	700
Port Canning and Co.....	£. 10	10	p.c. 25	18
Shirrajpur Syndicate	...	...	...	...
Shirar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	xd 111
Spondy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 100	£ 15 / 60 / 45	... / ... / 2½	13 / 62 / 58
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	220
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 32
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	560

The First Over-Channel Flight

(Baraquet to Dover, July 25, 1909)



M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's *own* driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and *permanent* staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes :—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic.

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors : Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/3, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

Wholesale Agents :—

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(EST. 1890.)

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Do not be misled, as there is **no** other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of **Dastoor** in Bombay.

Best Credentials from **The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott,** Members of Legislative Councils, Members of **Medical Profession,** and other high personages. **The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty** and **Mr. Justice Kensington** (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' **TAN** AND **BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES** SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE **INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.**

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WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

NEW STYLE.

The Lord Mayor's experiment was justified by success. His Show, aided by an unusually fine Ninth of November, was watched by as big a crowd and with as much interest as though it had contained Britannia in all her glory and Boadicea with a golden crown. It was a spectacle representative of London's many enterprises, and not less of her civic life than her patriotic sense. The boys were popular, whether Scouts, Gordons, or budding sailors; while the Balaclava heroes attracted the attention they deserved. The presence of the Lady Mayoress's maids of honour contributed the feminine element more effectively than our old friends in classic garments and tinsel ornaments. Also, there was a good show of soldiers and sailors, who are always welcome. In short, the Lord Mayor's experiment was a success, and one supposes the Show will be continued on similar lines in future years, though some day an unobjectionable way may be devised of conveying a sense of the City's long and glorious history. The reception of his new style Show should encourage the Lord Mayor in the practical work with which he seems anxious to distinguish his term of office. The juvenile element so prominent this time was a capital advertisement of the apprenticeship scheme which Sir John Knill intends to bring prominently forward.

IS IT REAL?

That portion of the Premier's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet which was devoted to the Congo was extremely cautious. Mr. E. D. Morel is by no means satisfied with the prospect held out by the Belgian Reform Bill, but it is not permitted a Premier to make up his mind so suddenly as an unofficial observer. Mr. Asquith's reference amounted to an acknowledgment that he does not yet know what M. Renkin means, but that he hopes he means well. "We have not yet had time," the Premier said, "to consider the full effect of what is proposed, and I cannot pronounce a final or complete opinion," and he went on to "take this opportunity of welcoming the declaration of the Belgian Government, which has opened a prospect more hopeful than any other which has hitherto been offered to us." So much is certainly true. The Bill is at least something and somethingis generally better than nothing. Generally but not always. It may be that the Government will find Mr. Morel is right in his denunciation of the proposed reforms. We all sincerely hope not, for the interests of all parties demand that the Congo question should be settled amicably, immediately, and finally. The Government, however, cannot accept any-half-hearted plausible measures of reform. They must see—and one has faith that Sir Edward Grey will see—that the reform is reform indeed. From the public point of view, the sooner the real bearing of the Bill is made perfectly clear the better shall we all be satisfied.

MORE JUDGES.

The Lord Chief Justice has raised a very urgent point in referring to the need of more judges in the King's Bench Division. This is a question that has often been laid before the Government, but this latest public appeal should have a practical answer. In ten years the business of the King's Bench Court has been greatly enlarged, and the member of judges has been increased by only one. The result is a congestion of business which threatens to clog the whole machinery of our law courts. It now usually takes six or seven months before a case can be heard while a mere appeal from the country court frequently has to wait over five months. This means, in effect, the denial of justice to a large number of individuals and a great deal of avoidable worry and expense to everyone. The "law's delay" is not in England made a principle, as it is in some Continental countries, where even a criminal case may have to wait over a year. But that is no reason why we should not remedy our defects. Nothing will ease the congestion of cases in the King's Bench Division unless the number of Judges is considerably increased. There should be ten or eleven permanently in London, instead of the six or seven we have at present. A judge and his court is an expensive thing to pay for, but in the long-run it will be a good investment for everyone concerned. The law is a dear enough luxury, but that is a quality that can almost be excused if it pays for promptness and efficiency.

WELL ENDOWED.

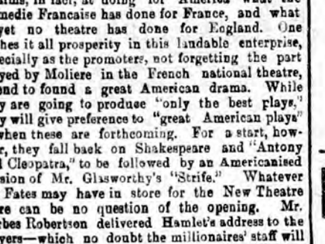
It seems there has been a little misunderstanding on this side of the Atlantic of the purpose of the Millionaires' Theatre in New York. Some of us supposed it was to be a theatre for millionaires, at which Mr. Pierpont Morgan and the rest of them would have the estimable privilege of dreaming dramatically in marble halls and paying more for the entertainment than any ordinary man could "stand." From the speeches at the opening ceremony, however, it appears that the New Theatre is "intended for no exclusive set, but for the people." It aims, in fact, at doing for America what the Comedie Francaise has done for France, and what as yet no theatre has done for England. One wishes it all prosperity in this laudable enterprise, especially as the promoters, not forgetting the part played by Moliere in the French national theatre, intend to found a great American drama. While they are going to produce "only the best plays," they will give preference to "great American plays"—when these are forthcoming. For a start, however, they fall back on Shakespeare and "Antony and Cleopatra," to be followed by an Americanised version of Mr. Glasworthy's "Strife." Whatever the Fates may have in store for the New Theatre there can be no question of the opening. Mr. Forbes Robertson delivered Hamlet's address to the players—which no doubt the millionaires' staff will always bear in mind—and Miss Julia Marlowe presented Cleopatra with her finest artistic power.

MR. RALEIGH'S WARNING.

While Mr. Morgan is thus assuring the American stage of his lively interest in its welfare, Mr. Cecil Raleigh shows how sorely the English actor needs a millionaire or two. Mr. Raleigh's address to the Dramatic Debaters ought to be studied carefully by every young person who thinks that once upon the stage, his or her fortune would be made. The average actor, according to Mr. Raleigh's estimate, is engaged for about twenty-five weeks a year, and thousands of actors get no more than £2 a week, while many have to be content with 30s. or even £1. It hardly needed the elaborate figures presented by Mr. Raleigh to lead one to the conclusion that £2 a week for twenty-five weeks is not affluence. But what can be expected when "an actor is everyone who says he can act, and is paid for doing his worst," and when a "flood of conceited and inexperienced people is constantly increasing and swamping the stage?" The tragedy of the profession is that a large proportion of those who get £1 or £2 a week are not worth even that.

THE BLESSED WORD.

There is no end to the railway. Some day the very Poles will be but a terminus. What cannot one imagine when Mesopotamia is in danger of succumbing to the iron horse? Sir William Willcocks reports to the Ministry of Public Works at Constantinople on the benefit of a railway joining Baghdad to the Mediterranean. It would serve for the carriage of Persian goods to the West; it would convey Mussulman pilgrims from Central Asia and Persia to the holy places of Islam; it would facilitate the visits of tourists from Europe and America to Baalbek; Palmyra, the Garden of Eden, Babylon, Ctesiphon, and the antiquities of Chaldea and Babylon. The land would indeed flow with milk and honey under the new conditions. Does not the railway conquer wherever it goes? And where shall the railway not go?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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

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HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

Star of India per 100	Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100.	Rs. 2-8
Princess "	" 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	" 2-8
Pearled' Orient,,	" 3-4	Khedivial ...	" 2-0
Damas "	" 2-4	Champion ...	" 1-8

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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PIANOFORTES

give entire satisfaction, withstand all climatic influences, will stand for years at philharmonic pitch, and can be guaranteed by us to fulfill all the qualities of a high class instrument.

This is not an unknown Piano, but a Piano which is celebrated from Polo to Pole, and has stood the severest critics and earned the warmest praise of the best musical authorities.

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Comprehensive Stock of Sheet Music, Songs, Lists on Application.

AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

SCENTS.	
Pushpa-Parag	- -
Sughandha-Sar	- -
Kumud-Kusum	- -
Red-Rose	- -
Bahar	- -

OPINION.

MESSRS. THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I was much pleased with the sample bottle of Red Rose Perfume that you sent me. The fragrance of the Scent was very refreshing. You are to be congratulated upon producing so excellent an article.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY S. L. POLAK.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Wearing, Restless and Distressing symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing, The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

1/6 and 2/6 Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can expedience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES—Insipid and Mellite—and complaints pertaining thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 12-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c, Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Disease, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 1 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, Itching, and Irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

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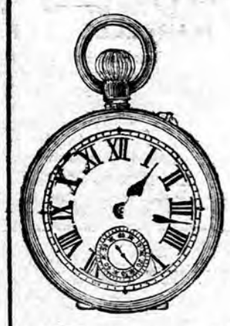

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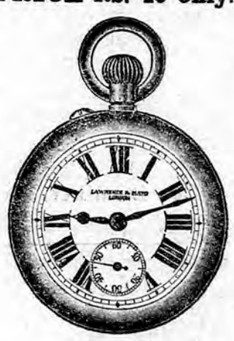

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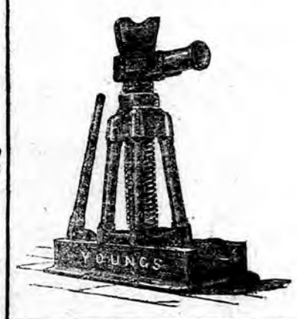

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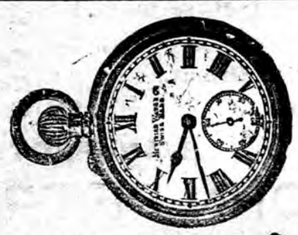

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